

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985

**Tomorrow**

**Sitting pretty**  
The smart girl's guide to success in big business

**Inside Congress**  
America's talking shop that can make or break the President

**Double interest**  
How to put the stamp on your investments

**High fliers**  
The brothers who battle for Britain at the world ski championships

## Portfolio

There is £4,000 available in today's Financial Times competition, because yesterday's daily £2,000 prize was not won. Portfolio list, page 14, how to play, information service, back page.

## Nato ships attacked in Lisbon

The left-wing Portuguese terrorist group FP-25 claimed responsibility for an attack on the British frigate *Arethusa* and six other Nato ships moored in Lisbon harbour.

Three missiles, probably grenades, were fired but none of the ships was hit and no one was hurt.

## Pretoria's terms

South Africa is ready to talk to the banned African National Congress, provided it first abandons violence, the Pretoria government explained in response to Mr Nelson Mandela's offer.

## Laundry conflict

South Cambria health authority has been ordered to send its laundry to a private contractor, although a local hospital tender for the job was £30,000 cheaper.

## Stansted backed

Heathrow cannot cope with London's air traffic into the next decade, even with a fifth terminal, the Civil Aviation Authority says in a report supporting the expansion of Stansted.

## Vienna anger

Senior officers in the Austrian Army have sharply criticized the Defence Minister for meeting a Nazi war criminal newly released from jail.

## Hanoi dilemma

Vietnam, in desperate need of Western economic aid, is being forced to weigh the advantages of staying in Cambodia against pleasing the West by withdrawal.

## Bomb trial

A farmer tried to blow up his wife to claim £100,000 in insurance, then killed a neighbour to make him the scapegoat for the bomb plot, a court was told.

## Kinnock meeting

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, is to meet President Alfonsín in Athens on Thursday.

## £2m for athletics

Kodak are to put £2 million into athletics over the next five years, the biggest sponsorship of the sport in Britain.

## Leader page, 11

Letters: On miners, from Admiral Sir James Eberle and others; low pay, from Mr C. Pond. Leading articles: Tebbitt and investors; pit strike victims; Birmingham's Grand Prix. Features, pages 8-10. David Owen's way forward in the Middle East; Truth, A-test casualty; Roger Scruton dials 999 for our threatened phone boxes. Tuesday Page: working women who learnt to cope. Classified, pages 22 to 24. Legal appointments. Computer horizons, pages 18, 19. A British industry heading for self-destruction? Apple wants a bite of the corporate market; the robot holiday going where no man can.

## Obituary, page 12

Kenny Clarke, Dr Michael Okpara. Home News 2-5. Night Sky 12. Overseas 5-7. Parliament 2. Arts 13. Science 13. Bridge 12. Snow reports 26. Business 11-14-17. Sport 20-22. Court 12. TV & Radio 25. Crossword 26. Theatres, etc 25. Diary 18. Weather 26. Law Report 4.

## Financial markets in turmoil as base rates rise

● The High Street banks raised base rates from 12 to 14 per cent yesterday, the third rise since January 11.  
● Industry's annual borrowing costs have risen by £1.2 billion this month. The building societies meet on February 7 to discuss a mortgage rate rise.

● The Chancellor defended the base rate rise and said that "anxiety" had been greatly overcome.  
● An estimated £7 billion was wiped off London share prices at one stage. (Market Report, page 17) Financial markets thrown into confusion.

By David Smith and Philip Robinson

The high street banks put up their base rates by two points yesterday, as the pound came under pressure amid oil price uncertainty. Financial markets were thrown into turmoil in what the City described as "Black Monday".

Share prices plunged as base rates were raised from 12 to 14 per cent. It was the third rise in just over a fortnight and borrowing costs have jumped by a half since January 11, when base rates were 9½ per cent.

The latest jump in base rates had only a muted effect on the pound, which closed 17 points down at \$1.1115, the sterling index falling 0.1 to a new closing low of 70.5. Later in New York, the pound rose to \$1.1175.

Mortgages are likely to cost more, building societies said. The societies meet on February 7 and if there is no sign of an early fall in base rates, a 1 per cent mortgage rate rise is likely.

The base rate move, which came at noon, was led by Barclays. A spokesman for the bank said the rise was because of higher money market rates and pressure on the pound.

The Bank of England endorsed the new level of base rates by raising its own money market dealing rates, but the base rate increase, it was

stressed, was led by the markets. This contrasted with two weeks ago, when the Bank of England led the clearing banks into a base rate increase by introducing minimum lending rates.

Yesterday's rise, came as sterling had shown vulnerability in early trading. It was quoted at \$1.1055 and the sterling index fell to 70.3 immediately before the base rate announcement.

The main factor was uncertainty over oil prices, as oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Geneva. The meeting was stormy and at one stage Dr Mansour Otaibi, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, walked out.

Mr Alfred Roth, chief foreign exchange dealer with Chemical Bank in New York, said the rise in base rates had demonstrated official concern over the pound but left underlying sentiment on sterling unaffected.

Mr David Morrison, currency economist with the stockbroking firm of Simon & Coates, said a rise in base rates was the "wrong tool" to use against a run on the pound generated by concern on oil prices. He, along with many foreign exchange operators, was surprised that the Bank of England did not intervene in



Mr Ponting arriving at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the start of his trial.

## Ponting admits passing papers to Labour MP

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

The trial of Mr Clive Ponting, the Ministry of Defence official accused of breaching the Official Secrets Act, opened yesterday with an admission that he sent documents to an MP and a challenge to the Crown to show this was not against his duty as a civil servant.

The admission that Mr Ponting had sent two papers on the sinking of the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano* to Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, was made at the Central Criminal Court, London, as the prosecution opened its case.

Mr Ponting, aged 38, an assistant secretary at the ministry, pleaded not guilty to an offence last July under section two of the Official Secrets Act 1911. Mr Bruce Laughtland QC, for Mr Ponting, made the admission.

Mr Laughtland told Mr Justice McCowan: "I will be submitting at a later stage whether the Crown can prove that Mr Dalyell was not a person to whom he (Mr Ponting) was authorized to communicate or a person to whom it was in the interests of the State this defendant should do so."

Later in legal argument over whether proceedings should be in camera Mr Roy Amiot, for the prosecution, told the judge: "It is not suggested that disclosure in fact damaged national security. This case involves an alleged breach of confidentiality."

Mr Laughtland opposing said the closure of the court said the case was "not a case about spying. It is a case about lying or misleading Parliament. This is a case about whether in all the circumstances the answer were being given to Parliament" or whether the national interest justified giving revelations to an MP "which were germane to public concern".

In his opening Mr Amiot said that Mr Ponting knew all the facts of the *Belgrano* incident and that he had been leaking information to Mr Dalyell, who had been pressing the line that the *Belgrano* had been sunk to halt peace talks.

The information given to Mr Dalyell was misleading and could give a false impression against the true position known to Mr Ponting. Mr Ponting had developed differences with his colleagues on how information should be given to an MP pressing the point which Mr Dalyell had pressed.

Mr Amiot told the jury that although Mr Ponting knew all the facts of the *Belgrano* incident they might consider why he leaked information to Mr Dalyell, who had been pressing the line that the *Belgrano* had been sunk to halt peace talks.

Mr Amiot said that one of the documents Mr Ponting sent to Mr Dalyell was marked confidential but this security grading had now been removed and the other paper was not classified.

The court was told that Mr Ponting had seen details of the *Belgrano* sinking and knew that the Government had nothing sinister to hide, nor in his drafts or minutes did he suggest the warship had been sunk for any other reason than it was a threat to the task force off the Falklands.

Mr Amiot told the jury that although Mr Ponting knew all the facts of the *Belgrano* incident they might consider why he leaked information to Mr Dalyell, who had been pressing the line that the *Belgrano* had been sunk to halt peace talks.

## First step towards pit peace

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board expects to agree an agenda during talks with miners' leaders today that can be converted into a signed agreement to end the pits strike by February 11.

Another 315 men returned to work yesterday, according to the coal board, which said the figure was "impressive". Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, expressed "delight".

The board last night refused to make any formal comment on the prospects for the talks, but it was privately thought in Hobart House that an agenda would be drawn up by Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, and Mr Merrick Spanton, the board member for personnel, enabling the entire 26-man executive to engage in substantive negotiations with Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, on Thursday.

This agenda would be regarded as sufficient written evidence of the union's willingness to discuss pit closures on grounds other than exhaustion or safety. A breakdown of such talks is not ruled out, but is regarded as highly unlikely.

The coal board is expected to concede a review of the 500 to 600 dismissals since last March. As some of the offences involve violence on board property, there is no question of a total amnesty. But reinstatement may be allowed after talks at area level in less serious cases.

The board has a policy of dismissing any employee convicted of a criminal offence, including the theft of coal from NCB premises. But seven strikers dismissed from Ellington colliery, Northumberland, for stealing coal have been re-employed after agreeing to abandon the strike.

Mr Walker said yesterday that the board was bound to take pickets' criminal actions into account before deciding whether they should be taken back, but he avoided any comment which might have been interpreted as interference with the board's judgement.

In answers to Commons questions, he said: "It is a matter for the employer in any organization, including nationalized industries, to decide whether he sacks or does not sack an individual employee."

Canary pleaders, page 2. Parliament, page 4. Leading article, letters, page 11.

## Navy order saves 1,700 jobs at yard

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Cammell Laird, the Merseyside shipbuilders, was saved from closure by the loss of 1,700 jobs, when Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday announced he was placing an order for a £140 million Type 22 frigate for the Royal Navy.

He also told the Commons that he was ordering another Type 22 frigate from Swan Hunter on Tyne, and that "as soon as can sensibly be done", he hoped to negotiate with Swan Hunter the placing of an order for the second of a new class of frigate, the Type 23.

The new order is the first that the Cammell Laird shipyard has received since 1983, and existing contracts are virtually complete. Mr Michael Murrin, managing director, said it had been "absolutely crucial" for them to win the Type 22 contract.

For many weeks last summer Cammell Laird was closed by workers' sit-in which delayed existing contracts, and many people doubted whether the yard would again be given a Ministry of Defence order.

However, Mr Heseltine, who has retained a close interest in Merseyside since his days as Secretary of State for the Environment, seems to have been keen to avoid the closure of Cammell Laird. It is believed that the Department of Trade and Industry would have preferred that order to go to the south coast shipbuilders, Vosper Thornycroft.

The placing of the contracts for the Type 22s have been delayed for months as ministers struggled to decide which yards should have them.

Mr Heseltine said the cheapest solution would have been to place the order for both ships with one yard, but he had been influenced by "the wider and relevant factors involved."

The decision has been made particularly sensitive because the Government is trying to sell off the shipyards, including Swan Hunter, Cammell Laird and Vosper Thornycroft, which are part of British Shipbuilders.

Although a Type 22 frigate costs about £140 million, and a Type 23 about £110 million, the value to the shipyards is only about half that. The balance is made up of engines, weapons systems and other equipment which comes from other suppliers for installation.

## Timetable of the day

● 9.15am: Money market rates opened sharply higher on sterling and Opec uncertainty, shares marked down.  
● 10am: The FT 30-share index closed 25.5 points down at 978.2.  
● 11.15am: Dr Mansour Otaibi, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, walked out of the Opec conference in Geneva.  
● Noon: Barclays raised base rates from 12 to 14 per cent. Rise endorsed at 12.30 by the Bank of England. Sterling index hit a low of 70.3 on the noon calculation. Dealing in gilts suspended from 12 to 12.45.  
● 2pm: Shares down further - 44.1 at 958.7.  
● 3pm: Sterling steady; index closed at 70.5. Wall Street opens stronger, shares up. FT 30-share index at 977.9.  
● 4pm: The FT 30-share index at 977.9.

## Annual cost to industry is £540m

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industry leaders refused to be panicked by yesterday's rise in interest rates although there are clear signs that the cumulative rise of 4½ per cent in recent weeks could put the hard-won economic recovery into reverse.

Most business opinion was that if the new interest rate was short-lived and came down in stages to its previous level by the spring, then the impact would be minimal. But persistently high levels could damage investment and jobs.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, which has supported government attempts to bolster the pound, said the base rate rise was no help to industry and had no internal justification, "but step have to be made to combat international speculation against sterling in the short term".

The cost to industry of the latest rise in interest rates is put at £540 million in a full year as it was therefore went that rates returned to normal as soon as possible, Sir Terence said.

Mr Graham Mather, head of the policy unit at the Institute of Directors, said there was "no panic or consternation" among members. But the rise demonstrated a "catastrophic" it would be for the Government to embark on a big programme of infrastructure investment.

"The events of recent days have shown the fragility of the economic recovery," he said. Export industries that have been helped by the falling value of the pound may now find that higher base rates will put up the prices of imported raw materials.

## Lawson reaffirms resolve on inflation

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, defended the 2 per cent rise on bank base rates yesterday as necessary to avoid "any risks of misapprehension as to our continuing resolve to conquer inflation".

Questioned for nearly two hours on the exchange rate by the Treasury select committee of MPs, Mr Lawson said that "anxiety over sterling have been greatly overcome" and that the "fundamental problem remains the excessive strength of the dollar", which all the five finance ministers of the world's major economies now agreed was overvalued.

However, he admitted that there were two other factors behind sterling's renewed weakness, namely uncertainty over oil prices and "some feeling in the markets that the Government was no longer giving sufficient priority to maintaining downward pressure on inflation".

In a clear attempt to turn the tide of opinion on favour of sterling, Mr Lawson said that the new level of 14 per cent bank base rates "represents a degree of financial tightness which may not yet have been fully appreciated by the markets".

Mr Lawson told the committee that the new agreement on currency intervention by top finance ministers and central bankers was intended to "demonstrate our concern" about the dollar and "show the two-way risks in foreign exchange dealing".

However, he said that substantial concerted intervention ("and I am not talking in penny numbers") had only taken place once, on January 15. Mr Lawson said after the hearing that no concerted intervention had taken place yesterday, despite the pound's fall to new lows in the morning, but that unilateral intervention by different central banks, including the Bank of England, had taken place on other days than January 15.

Mr Lawson said that the new intervention agreement clinched in Washington 11 days ago represented a clear change of position by the United States, which had previously only been prepared to agree to endorse intervention when markets could be said to be "disorderly".

He said that the Government's attitude to the exchange rate was entirely consistent with its earlier policy, and said he always had "taken account" of movements in sterling. He refused to agree that there was now a floor below which the Government would not let sterling fall, but said it would not be "appropriate" for it to rise against the dollar.

The Chancellor refused to speculate on how long the new level of interest rates would have to last.

## Briton freed by rebels in Sudan after 343 days

From Paul Vally, Addis Ababa

A British engineer was released yesterday after being held for 343 days by guerrillas in southern Sudan.

Mr Ian Bain, a construction technician from Morayshire, was one of four hostages freed after almost a year of negotiation between his French employer, the International Construction Company, and Sudanese Christian rebels. He arrived in Paris last night.

Mr Bain was released with two French technicians, M Yves Parisse and M Michel Dupire, and a Kenyan, Mr Gwynn Morson.

Cholera warning ignored, page 6

## Third test-tube quads born

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Britain's second set of test-tube quads and the third in the world were born yesterday at Hammersmith Hospital, west London, to Mrs Christine Walsh, aged 30, wife of Mickey Walsh, the Eire international footballer, who plays for Porto in Portugal.

All four babies - three girls and a boy - who weighed between 2 lbs 12 oz and 3 lbs 6 oz, were doing well last night in the hospital's premature baby unit where they had been taken "as a precaution".

The operation was performed yesterday because it looked as though the pregnancy would not go much beyond 32

weeks. The babies had no medical or respiratory problems.

Mr Walsh, aged 30, who played in his team's 1-0 win over Benfica on Sunday, flew in yesterday morning to be at the birth.

Mr Robert Winston, the consultant surgeon who had Mrs Walsh, and who produced Britain's first test-tube quads last year, said she was "delighted".

"She has been infertile for 10 years with blocked fallopian tubes, and an operation at the Hammersmith three years ago had not worked. She went into the test-tube programme in

July and this was the first attempt", Mr Winston said. Four embryos had resulted from the treatment and all four had been put back. Unusually they had all taken.

Last year Mr Winston was criticized for action "bordering on the unethical" by Mr Patrick Steptoe, one of the pioneers of the technique for replacing six embryos in Mrs Janice Smeale who produced Britain's first test-tube quads.

## Jermyn Street quality at affordable prices

You do not have to pay Jermyn Street prices for a superbly finished shirt. By dealing direct we avoid London's expensive West End overheads and pass the benefit on to you. Let us forget none of the quality.

**THE FINEST BRITISH FABRICS**  
Only the finest fabrics are used to make our shirts. Our cotton shirts are made from pure two-fold cotton poplin, the shirting fabric chosen by the world's most famous shirtmakers. Its rich lustre and silken feel makes it cool and comfortable to wear all year round yet this quality of cotton poplin stands up to years of use. Our country shirts are made from a blend of 20% wool and 80% cotton to combine warmth and comfort.

**WIDE RANGE OF STYLES**  
Our free colour brochure illustrates our wide range of patterns and colours in single or double cuffs and attached or detached collars.

**CHOICE OF SLEEVE LENGTHS**  
By offering a choice of five different sleeve lengths we ensure your shirts fit you perfectly. We combine this with generous cut, long tails and superb finishing to bring you a British shirt which will rival the finest and most expensive shirt you can buy.

**YOUR OWN EMBROIDERED INITIALS**  
Your own embroidered initials in fine silk yarn on your shirt gives it that ultimate distinctive touch.

**LADIES' SHIRTS AND FINE SILK TIES TOO!**  
Our ladies' shirts are made from the same fine quality cotton poplin and our pure silk ties and bow ties offer you one of the widest ranges of spotted silk ties you can find anywhere.

**VALUE FOR MONEY**  
Men's shirts are from £23.50, ladies' shirts from £20.00 and ties from £10.00.

**JAMES MEADE SHIRTS**  
To: James Meade Shirts Ltd, FREEPOST, London SW9 6BR. Or telephone 01-274 3100 (24 hours). Please send me your FREE full colour brochure and fabric samples.

NAME (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Ms/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page.



# Heathrow unable to cope with 1990s air traffic, report says

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Heathrow cannot cope with London's air traffic into the 1990s even if a fifth terminal is built and the limit of 275,000 flights a year is lifted, the Civil Aviation Authority reported yesterday.

The CAA's new paper provides fresh evidence in favour of expansion at Stansted, just as MPs are due to debate the issue tomorrow. It is scathing about the case for developing regional airports instead of Heathrow and Stansted.

The report says that the only way regional airports could have an effect would be by banning some domestic and European flights from Heathrow, reducing passenger choice, and by compelling people to travel by road or rail to the Midlands and North to catch their flights.

It does not follow that flights excluded from Heathrow would stay in Britain - much of it could go to Amsterdam, the CAA says. Some of the smaller UK airports may no longer be connected to Heathrow at all if such a policy were followed.

The paper provides strong support for last year's inquiry

report which called for expansion at both Heathrow and Gatwick to cope with future London traffic.

It concludes that between 1990 and 1995 the capacity of runway systems at Heathrow and Gatwick could not cope with demand even if adequate terminal capacity were made available, because average aircraft passenger loads are expected to be too low.

More runway capacity needs to be brought on stream for the London area in about 1990 and Stansted's single runway offers an opportunity to meet this demand.

Removal of the proposed 275,000 limit on flights at Heathrow would not change the situation.

CAP 502: London Area Runway Capacity and Passenger Demand CAA PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos, GL50 2AP.

The debate in the Commons tomorrow night on the Stansted report has been extended to run until midnight, instead of 10pm as originally scheduled. A substantial number of Tory MPs have signed a motion opposing the development.

## Race count for Civil Service

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government is to introduce a phased programme of ethnic monitoring for the entire civil service, Lord Gower, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, announced last night.

But the race count, which is designed to measure the scale and spread of racial disadvantage, will not be completed until 1988 and the "rolling programme" will not cover Whitehall departments until the end of next year.

In the wake of the Scarman report, *The Brixton Disorders*, published in November 1981, Lord Whitelaw, then Home Secretary, accepted the recommendation that the Government should give a lead.

## Relaxation of lobby rules agreed

By Our Political Correspondent

Parliamentary lobby reporters who cover the politics of Westminster and Whitehall have agreed to a limited exercise in on-the-record briefing by ministers and opposition party leaders.

They have voted by 67 to 14 for a "permissive" change in lobby rules, which previously restricted collective lobby briefings to a system of non-attribution.

Although Mr Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's press secretary, has indicated that he wishes to retain the anonymity of non-attribution, it is expected that opposition party leaders and the occasional minister will take advantage of the relaxation.

## Speaker to rule if Times report is subjudice

The Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, will give a ruling today on what is subjudice, after Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, sidestepped questions on an alleged Ministry of Defence cover-up.

In reply to a question from Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, Mr Heseltine said he had asked to be fully informed about an impending court action against British Shipbuilders, and the allegation in yesterday's *Times* that that moves to keep certain documents in the case secret were an attempt to avert a scandal at the Ministry of Defence.

He said he understood the report in *The Times*, which quoted Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton as suspecting a cover-up, to be "a very long way from the truth". He also indicated that the matter should be regarded as subjudice.

The Ministry of Defence, whose solicitors have said in writing that the national security implications were not sufficient for them to claim "public interest immunity", said yesterday that the nine documents which it wished to keep in camera contained "classified information relating to the operational performance of ships currently in service."

## Bumper pay packets if wage offer is accepted

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A decision by miners' leaders to call off the national overtime ban and accept the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer when the strike ends would give pitmen bumper pay packets.

The 5.2 per cent offer, made in the autumn of 1983, is still on the table, and the coal board has indicated that it is prepared to backdate payments for the period worked by each miner since the settlement date of November 1, 1983. A top-paid face worker who did not join the strike would get a lump sum of more than £350 before tax; the lowest-paid surface worker would get just over £250.

Delegates at a special National Union of Mineworkers conference imposed the overtime ban in protest at the

### MINERS' PAY

money due	Value of 5.2% offer	Non-strike Mar 12	Strike Mar 12
Top face worker	6.80	353.50	129.20
Lowest paid surface worker	4.90	254.80	85.50

offer, which Mr Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, made clear at the time was a "take it leave it" one.

The ban on weekend working has remained intact even in the Nottinghamshire coalfield, which has worked throughout the strike. The working miners argued that they were prepared to observe the ban because it had been constitutionally called, whereas the constitution had not been adhered to in calling the strike.

The ban also had little impact on the average take-home pay of miners. Those who suffered were staff, including winders, maintenance and development teams, who did a lot of weekend

work paid at premium rates. In the early days of the ban winders claimed that their weekly pay had been reduced by up to £70 a week.

Production has been affected because essential maintenance work has had to be done on Mondays and Tuesdays. Before the strike the board was sending home several thousands of staff on those days.

Pit deputies and colliery managers accepted the 5.2 per



Looking fit: The future of Argyl, a police horse partially blinded by a brick thrown from a miners' picket line near Doncaster last week, will be decided this week.

The eight-year-old gelding was allowed out for the first

time yesterday after an operation at the Animal Health Trust's unit at Newmarket to relieve the pain in his right eye. Argyl will resume limited duties with the South Yorkshire force or be retired. (Photograph: John Manning)

work paid at premium rates. In the early days of the ban winders claimed that their weekly pay had been reduced by up to £70 a week.

Production has been affected because essential maintenance work has had to be done on Mondays and Tuesdays. Before the strike the board was sending home several thousands of staff on those days.

Pit deputies and colliery managers accepted the 5.2 per

## Canny pleaders hold strike key

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The men who meet face-to-face across the negotiating table today to pave the way for an end to the miners' strike have one thing in common: a canny, private style that should establish at least a personal rapport.

Mr Merrick Spanton, aged 59, the coal board director for personnel, has been much less in the public eye but holds the stronger hand in talks with Mr Peter Heathfield, aged 55, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers.

They have reached the top by very different routes. Mr Spanton, educated at Eastbourne College and the Royal School of Mines, Kensington, climbed the greasy managerial pole of the coal board through mining engineering and management.

Mr Heathfield laboured for a decade in the relative obscurity of north Derbyshire as NUM area secretary before fame, and the left, beckoned him to centre stage a year ago.

Both have spent their lives in the industry. Mr Spanton, round-faced and reserved, started in management in 1950 at the highly profitable Ledston Luck colliery near Castleford in the West Yorkshire field.

He moved up in the area and

became production director - and was rewarded with the general management of the Kent coalfield, generally regarded within the NCB as the equivalent of being sent to run a power station in Siberia.

After his stint there he moved to North Nottinghamshire, Britain's most profitable coalfield with an enviable moderate workforce. He stayed 13 years, before joining the board in October 1980, during Sir Derek Ezra's chairmanship.

He has played an increasingly public role as his chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, has chosen to work behind the scenes, and is chairman of NCB Enterprises Ltd, the £10million company bringing jobs to mining communities that lose their pits.

Mr Spanton, regarded by colleagues as "very lucid when he chooses", is a private man dedicated to the industry he has made his life's work. His rival also has a reputation for a quiet but incisive manner in delicate bargaining.

On stage, however, Mr Heathfield can rough it. A face and development worker for 18 years at Williamthorpe colliery, he was active for years at branch and area level before winning election to full-time

office in 1966 as coalfield compensation agent.

Seven years later he was voted area secretary, and was at one time regarded on the left as the natural successor to Joe (now Lord) Gormley as national president. In the interest of unity he declined to stand.

His turn came when Mr Lawrence Daly was persuaded to retire at 59 so that Mr Heathfield could run for general secretary in January 1984, just days before his 55th birthday would have made him ineligible.

By polling day the union's overtime ban was in full swing, and the moderates almost beat him. Mr Heathfield, firmly identified with the left and with Scargill policies, won only on the second ballot with 51.6 per cent of the vote.

Since then, he has stuck consistently to the official policy of "no economic closures", although at preliminary talks last week he accepted minutes which record that the NUM has allowed collieries to close on grounds other than exhaustion or safety. That willingness to negotiate will be put to the test today.

Mr Aitken, who made the reference in the *Crusader* column he writes for the *East Kent Critic* in February 1981, denies libel.

Mrs Pinder-White, one of Mr Aitken's party campaigners said JR and Sue Ellen "were the most unholly couple I had the misfortune to see on television."

"He was unscrupulous, dishonest, lacking in anything decent, which was completely opposite to my husband, who has spent his entire business life without a blot on his reputation. He never let anyone down. He was a superb businessman."

"As for comparing me with Sue Ellen, who was nothing but a high-class prostitute who drank heavily and was a total

sale room

American folk painting brings £598,245

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A primitive painting bought in a Washington antique shop for \$60 became the most expensive example of American folk art ever sold at auction when it was bid to \$682,000 (£598,245) at Christie's in New York at the weekend.

Christie's had suggested that it might make as much as \$60,000-\$90,000.

It is a portrait of a little girl in a red dress. She holds a strawberry in her hand and has a little dog crouched at her feet. The painting is confidently attributed to Ammi Phillips, 1788-1865, an itinerant artist from Connecticut.

Between the publication of the catalogue and the sale of the painting, Christie's discovered that they had underestimated American collectors' enthusiasm for the artist. An almost identical little girl in a red dress by Ammi Phillips, she has a cat

## Cortonwood miners aim to retain their pride

From Craig Seton, Brampton Brierlow

There was no talk of defeat yesterday in the picket line hut outside South Yorkshire's Cortonwood colliery, whose proposed closure started the miners' strike, but the defiant confidence of five months ago had evaporated.

On the eve of today's new talks the pickets wanted to talk about an honourable settlement and return to work that would leave their dignity and pride intact.

Mr Geoffrey Hill, aged 35, a face worker for 13 years said: "Oh yes, it has been worth it. When I go back to work, irrespective of what the settlement is, I will still walk down this pit lane with my head held high. That is the most important thing."

The pickets' hut - they call it The Alamo - was crowded with striking miners beside a roaring fire seeking shelter from the biting wind. They were discussing 11 months of deprivation, mass picketing and policing, the violence, the gathering return to work, the support of their wives and community that had kept them going and their naivety in supposing that the strike would be a victorious return of those of the 1970s.

They also spoke of mistakes. Mr Hill said: "The biggest single factor against us was the attitude of the Government. They were prepared for us. It was also our silly blat for working so hard and making sure there was plenty of coal to keep going."

"I think now we should have had a national ballot. I think we would have won it, but whether the Nottinghamshire men would have come out I don't know. They are a different breed and we don't talk about them."

"Everything was against us - the Government, the police, the media and we did not much help either from the TUC or Labour Party. We are still confident about talks, not at all down-hearted, but we have to face up to the reality that we won't get everything we wanted. I still cannot see Scargill surrendering. Win or lose, we put up a good fight."

The men are less clear about what a settlement will give them. Cortonwood, in the village of Brampton Brierlow, near Wombwell, was sunk more than a century ago and is doomed within the next five years when its coal is exhausted.

When the coal board proposed its closure within a matter of months - it said Cortonwood's high quality coking coal lost £20 on every tonne produced - its 850 miners called for supporting action and the consequences brought most of the British coalfield to a standstill. Now at best, its miners hope the coal board will reinstate its offer of a temporary reprieve for five pits - including Cortonwood. There the solid strike was finally broken in the autumn and the pickets said contemptuously that 24 "scabs" were now working.

Mr David Kenny, aged 28, a pit labourer said: "If the future of Cortonwood is referred to an independent review I will be satisfied."

Parliament, page 4  
Leading article, letters, page 11

## Hospitals' laundry must go to private contract

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

South Cumbria Health Authority has been ordered to send its laundry out to a private contractor, in spite of an in-house tender being £30,000 a year cheaper.

The decision by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, has brought accusations of blatant interference in the tendering process from the Confederation of Health Service Employees and resentment from health authority officials.

Mr Richard Priestley, its general manager, said: "We thought we had followed the tendering process to the letter and we had accepted the lowest tender."

The lowest tender last year was an in-house bid from Roose Hospital, even allowing for a £600,000 upgrade of existing outdated laundry facilities.

Mr Priestley said the annual saving on the contract, which Colshe values at about £275,000, was about £30,000, compared

with the lowest private tender, from Blackpool Express.

The Northern Regional Health Authority supported the decision, but Mr Clarke ruled that there were better ways of spending the £600,000 capital to produce benefits which patients would see as more worthwhile than buying laundry equipment.

Mr Clarke said the expected savings were marginal.

Mr David Williams, general secretary of Colshe, said: "This exposes privatization for what it is, an attempt to sell off the NHS at all costs and to force down the pay and conditions of NHS workers in the process."

A private company, Kneels from Exeter, which won a contract in Cornwall last year against the authority's wishes at ministers' insistence had incurred performance penalties, he said, with nurses taking their uniforms home get them cleaned properly.

## A-test doses six times above peak

By Pat Healy

Limits on radiation doses allowed for servicemen and scientists from Britain's first nuclear tests were set at six times the maximum permitted dose for radiation workers. That was confirmed yesterday when the Australian royal commission investigating the safety of the tests resumed public hearings in London.

Mr David Barnes, founder of the health physics branch of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berkshire, told the commission that he had helped draw up the safety regulations for the tests, on the basis of standards set in 1950 by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

Those standards allowed people working with radioactivity to be exposed to a maximum of 0.5 Roentgens a week. For Britain's initial

Hurricane and Totem tests in Australia, the idea of an "integrated dose" was introduced, allowing servicemen collecting vital records a dose of 3R.

We said these people are not receiving "acute" doses - over a whole lifetime. They were people engaged on general radioactive work, their principal work. We said if we gave them a dose of 0.5R for a week, then a dose six times that over a period of six weeks wouldn't be unreasonable. They would work off the dose in a period of six weeks."

Journalists in dispute dismissed

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The 74 members of the National Union of Journalists involved in a five-week new technology dispute at *The News*, Portsmouth, were dismissed yesterday.

A management deadline for sub-editors to operate visual display units passed and the journalists were "no longer considered to be employees of the group", the company spokesman said.

An emergency meeting of the union's executive in Manchester tomorrow is expected to make sympathy action official by NUJ members at the group's three other centres in Sunderland, Hartlepool and Croydon.

The dispute centres on management's plan to transfer three National Graphical Association members from the composing room to the editorial floor and the precise role of the association in future negotiations.

Journalists' leaders have told the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service that they would be prepared to meet management but the company is insisting that the action at the other centres should be called off as a precondition.

A disciplinary committee has been set up by the National Union of Journalists to investigate the way in which the union's executive agreed to allow Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary, enhanced pension arrangements.

Complaints on peace teaching

Parents and children who are worried about indoctrination of pupils through peace studies should send their evidence to the Government, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

Speaking to a lobby from Women and Families for Defence at the House of Commons, he said he would follow up any complaints, and urged parents not to be scared of complaining about indoctrination.

A school held a peace assembly to discuss the futility of war instead of a Remembrance Day service.

A comprehensive school invited striking miners to speak and there were no representatives of the coal board.

A teacher organized a trip to an open-air disco in London which turned out to be a CND meeting.

Lady Olga asked Sir Keith to issue firmer guidelines to teachers on the teaching of peace studies.

## Man dies in shoe shop stabbing

An assistant shoe shop manager died after being stabbed in the neck during a row with a customer over a pair of shoes at the Church shoe shop in New Bond Street, London, yesterday.

Mr Steven Hunkley, aged 22, of Sherbourne Park, Westmore, Leicestershire, had worked at the shop since 1981.

A man was helping police with inquiries at Vine Street.

## Four committed for VAT trial

Committal hearings which have lasted for more than a year over a series of alleged value-added tax frauds involving hundreds of thousands of pounds, from 1980 to 1982, ended at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court yesterday.

The trial of the eight people involved is expected to last at least 18 months at the Central Criminal Court. There have been three committal hearings. The last ended yesterday when four people were committed for trial.

## Harlech inquest adjourned

An inquest on Lord Harlech, chairman of Harlech Television who died after a road accident last Saturday, was opened at Shrewsbury yesterday, and adjourned until March 6, the coroner, Colonel David Crawford-Clarke, said police inquiries into the circumstances of the death would take some time to complete.

Arson inquiry

Police investigating a fire on Saturday at a bungalow in Llanymynech, North Powys, owned by Miss Hilda Murrell, an anti-nuclear campaigner killed at Shrewsbury last year, disclosed yesterday that the incident was being treated as arson.

## Action backed

The Transport and General Workers' Union is to back any call for industrial action in town halls after the rejection of a 4.75 per cent "final" offer last week in pay talks covering almost a million "dirty jobs" workers.

## Peer's divorce

Lord Radnor, aged 57, was divorced yesterday for the second time. Lady Radnor, aged 52, was granted a decree nisi in the London divorce court. Lord Radnor did not defend the petition.

## Suspect gives up

Mary McGlinchey, on the run since the arrest last year of her husband, the former INLA leader, Dominick McGlinchey, surrendered yesterday to police in the Irish Republic.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$12.00; Belgium \$12.00; Canada \$12.00; France \$12.00; Germany \$12.00; Italy \$12.00; Japan \$12.00; New Zealand \$12.00; Norway \$12.00; Portugal \$12.00; Spain \$12.00; Sweden \$12.00; Switzerland \$12.00; Taiwan \$12.00; Thailand \$12.00; USA \$12.00; UK \$12.00; West Germany \$12.00.

Income Bonds and Deposit Bonds

NOTICE OF INTEREST RATE CHANGES

From 13 March 1985 the rate of interest payable on Income Bonds and Deposit Bonds will be changed from 12% to 12 3/4 % p.a.

Issued by the Department for National Savings on behalf of HM Treasury.



# Farmer who 'tried to kill wife for insurance shot neighbour to cover trail'

A farmer heavily in debt tried to kill his wife to collect two £50,000 insurance policies on her life and murdered a neighbour to throw the police off his trail, Bristol Crown Court was told yesterday.

Even while in custody Graham Backhouse, aged 43, wrote to his wife asking for her help in confusing the police.

Mr James Black QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Backhouse from Widdon Hill Farm, Horton, near Chipping Sodbury, Avon, was a "deviant, dangerous and determined man, who had carefully planned both crimes and carried them out in cold blood."

The jury was told that Mrs Margaret Backhouse, aged 37, who has two children, suffered severe injuries to her legs and buttocks when a bomb exploded inside the family Volvo car after she turned on the ignition.

Before the explosion, last April, Mr Black said, Mr Backhouse had invented a hate campaign against his family. He had even impaled a sheep's head on a stake in a field with a note saying: "You next".

He had reported receiving

From Tim Jones, Bristol.

threatening letters and telephone calls but the latter stopped after a recording device was fitted to the telephone by the police, Mr Black said.

After the explosion, on April 9, Mr Backhouse was given 24-hour police protection.

Nine days later that was withdrawn at Mr Backhouse's request. The police installed a "panic button" at his home which activated an alarm at a police station.

On April 30 the alarm went off. Five minutes later an ambulance was called.

Mr Backhouse had shot dead his neighbour, Mr Colyn Bedale-Taylor, aged 63 with two blasts at close range from a shotgun and then slashed his face and chest with a Stanley knife, Mr Black said.

"He must have realized he was the only real candidate for the bomb. He had to try to find a scapegoat."

"He lured Colyn Bedale-Taylor to his house, shot him and then set the scene to make it look as if Colyn Bedale-Taylor had attacked him and forced him to shoot him to death."

Mr Black said Mr Backhouse

had told acquaintances that Mr Bedale-Taylor had accused him of having something to do with the death of one of his sons, Digby, who had died in a car crash about 18 months earlier.

Mr Black said that part of the pipe used to make the car bomb was found in undergrowth in Mr Bedale-Taylor's drive after he had been killed, another attempt to cast blame on him.

The pipe was packed with explosives and 4,500-shotgun cartridge pellets equivalent to 10 or 12 cartridges, activated by a detonator wired to the ignition.

While in custody, Mr Backhouse wrote to his wife for help in smuggling in writing materials. "The police are fabricating evidence against me and my case is looking black. However, with your help, I can improve the case considerably. I want to fabricate a letter to the Press. So please help me. I must get out of this hell hole."

One anonymous letter Mr Backhouse wrote to the *Evening Post* in Bristol, tried to give the impression that Mr Bedale-Taylor was responsible for the bombing.

Mr Backhouse, denied attempting to murder his wife; murdering Colyn Bedale-Taylor and attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to his wife. Mrs Backhouse was present in court, although she left before the letter was read out.

Mr Backhouse, the jury was told, was left the farm to run on his father's death in 1979. By 1983, he needed £100,000 to cover taxes, expenses and debts, which totalled £70,000.

Mrs Backhouse had had a large insurance policy for some years. In March 1984 another policy was taken out for £50,000 in the event of her death or serious injury.

The hearing was adjourned until today.



Young cavaliers: Samuel Skey, aged two, from Sturminster Newton, Dorset, marching in London with his father in the annual King's Army commemoration of the execution of Charles I (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## Spot fines likely for minor traffic offenders

By Patricia Clough  
Fairer punishments for motoring offences are to be introduced under a review of traffic laws to be announced by the Department of Transport later this week.

A committee set up jointly with the Home Office will also look into ways of relieving the burden of magistrates' courts which deal with more than two million motoring offences a year. One of the solutions likely to be considered is on-the-spot fines by police for lesser offences.

It will be the first overall review of the motoring laws which have been introduced piecemeal, and without much relation to each other, over the years. The aim will be to achieve a fairer balance between serious driving offences and those for lesser ones such as speeding, which in the department's view are sometimes punished more severely than necessary.

Reports that the committee will recommend much lower alcohol limits for drivers were dismissed yesterday as speculation. "Drinking and driving is a serious traffic offence and will be considered against the penalties," a department spokesman said.

Worried by public criticism of its "Stay Low" campaign against drinking and driving at Christmas, the department has speeded an inquiry into its effects. "It was a controversial campaign but we did not realize it would be as controversial as this," the spokesman said.

## Interferon used to treat Aids sufferer

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

Three men with Aids (Acquired Immune Deficient Syndrome) are being treated in the isolation unit of Ham Green Hospital, Bristol, one of whom is receiving genetically-engineered interferon in an attempt to combat the disease.

A Bristol man, aged 28, whose condition is described as "serious", is receiving the interferon, a substance which occurs naturally in the blood to combat virus infections, to treat Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare skin cancer associated with Aids.

Dr Stuart Glover, the physician in charge of the cases, said that the Bristol man had been receiving treatment for five months. A full course lasted a year and it was too soon to judge whether the treatment was working. There had been limited success in the United States with the drug.

The other two victims, aged 40 and 33, both described as "stable", are suffering from fungal meningitis, and atypical tuberculosis.

## Clare Francis

Nothing in our report (January 22) of Clare Francis's appearance on the TV South *Questions* programme was intended to imply that she has ever been addicted to narcotic drugs. Any embarrassment she suffered as a result of this report - taken from a TVS press release - is regretted.

Miss Francis told viewers that for a short time as a student, she took tablets on which she quickly became dependent, later discovering they were amphetamines. She said she got off them by going to a health farm. The tablets were, she now tells us, prescribed for her by her doctor, and she took them for a matter of only a few weeks.



Mrs Backhouse yesterday and her husband Graham.



## £200 a week for sleeping

One hundred alert job-hunters applied for employment at a north London sofa bed factory yesterday. The salaried had planned to advertise tomorrow for a man and a woman to demonstrate their sofa beds to people to do a hard day's work, could not find layabouts who could look pleasing in repose.

"down-and-outs" to "resting" actors.

The director, Mr Joe Miller, said that a card in the window had failed to attract the right applicants and the local job centre, although good at finding people to do a hard day's work, could not find layabouts who could look pleasing in repose.

## Woodland fund appeal

By Our Agricultural Correspondent  
The Woodland Trust is seeking £217,000 to buy 254 acres of ancient woodland near Leicester.

Martinslow Wood, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book, contains an estimated one million trees and a number of rare plants and geological

features. It is being sold by the Forestry Commission.

A Public Inquiry opens today into an appeal against refusal of planning permission to build houses on the 32-acre Copthorne Upper Common, near Crawley, West Sussex.

## Women's hard road to senior posts

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Women managers in British industry and commerce have to be more highly qualified than their male counterparts, are more likely to be single or divorced, face greater stress and prejudice and have greater difficulty in reaching the highest levels of management.

These are the broad findings of a new British Institute of Management survey published yesterday which covered the career developments of a cross section of 1,582 managers and, for the first time, attempted to discover the differences in attitudes between men and women.

It found that the proportion of women managers with postgraduate diplomas or higher degrees was about twice the proportion of men, although men are slightly more likely to have other professional qualifications.

Thirty-nine per cent of the women are single, divorced or widowed against just 8 per cent of the men.

The report comments: "Many women are forced to choose between marriage and career, and the higher proportion of divorced and separated women (12 per cent versus 3 per cent of males) suggest that when they do marry, the competing demands of marriage and career are harder to sustain for women than for men."

"It also appears that most married women managers may be deciding that they can best cope with their career demands by either not having children, deferring motherhood or restricting their family size."

The Career Development of British Managers (Management House, Cotingham Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, £12.50).

## Diet fears overstated poll shows

By John Young  
Agricultural Correspondent

One person in four has cut down on sugar consumption because of concern about health, an opinion poll published yesterday suggests.

Almost as many people are eating less salt and butter, and a rather smaller minority less meat, cheese and potatoes. About seven per cent are drinking less milk.

The MORI poll, commissioned by the Meat and Livestock Executive, suggests that most people are much less concerned about diet than recent publicity indicates. Of nearly 2,000 people interviewed, a surprisingly small number appeared aware of health warnings associated with specific foods.

Top of the list was butter (25 per cent), followed by sugar (22 per cent), salt (21 per cent), and fat meat (14 per cent). Under prompting, these ratios rose to 34, 37, 60 and 55 per cent respectively.

More than 80 per cent of those interviewed rated taste as very important when choosing food, and three out of four put value for money in the same category. Only about a third indicated particular concern about health or production methods.

What do you eat less of because of health concern? (%)	What do you think it would be less of? (%)
Sugar	25
Salt	21
Butter	22
Fat meat	14
Meat	14
Cheese	10
Potatoes	10
Milk	7

Source: MORI

## Schools given chance to plug into micro pages

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

A national educational service using the Prestel videodata service was launched by British Telecom yesterday.

For £49 a quarter and telephone charges a school will have access to the microcomputing pages on Prestel, which offer programs, information and advice on micros; 10 hours of free time on the system each quarter; and free usage every evening after six, after midday on Saturday and all day on Sunday.

Schools will also be able to send general electronic mail to

each other, copy computer programs from the Prestel computer database, have access to all Prestel information pages, and a listing of all educational courses longer than six weeks at the Open University and Britain's colleges and universities.

A Microcomputer conversion kit is on offer to schools wanting to join the service. Prestel will supply for less than £100 the electronics and the computer programs to convert most of the school micros in use into Prestel terminals.

## Port and sherry sales fall

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Consumers are turning away from sherry, vermouth and many ports while sales of table wines have surged since the taxation burden has been reduced.

This trend in drinking habits was underlined yesterday by the Wine and Spirit Association when it appealed to the Chancellor for fairer treatment in his March Budget for what the association has dubbed the "sideboard wines".

Mr Arnold Tasker, chairman of the association, said: "Forcing retail prices up by heavier and heavier sideboard duties is steadily squeezing port, sherry and vermouth beyond the pockets of Mr and Mrs Britain."

Inequitable taxation of these stronger wines was interfering with the balance of the drinks market, he claimed. Between 1979 and last year 6.3 per cent of sherry drinkers had opted out and so had 3.7 per cent of vermouth fanciers. The number of port drinkers was up but it was higher-priced better quality ports which had benefited. Sales of other ports had been hit and port sales overall were down.

In the same period the table wine drinking trend was up 15.5 per cent while whisky was marginally up and vodka

spirit sales down 15 per cent, according to the association. Since 1976 port sales have been hit most.

Since 1979 sales of the sideboard wines overall dropped by nearly a quarter, the association says. Average tax in the period was up 30 per cent when measured in real terms after allowing for the effects of inflation. Revenue to the Treasury from duties had fallen in real terms.

In contrast, table wines, with an average tax rise of 20 per cent, contributed 58 per cent more revenue to the Treasury. In the last Budget the Chancellor reduced the tax on table wines to bring the ratio between wine and beer taxes closer in accordance with a judgement by the European Court of Justice. Mr Tasker said: "Logically a comparable adjustment should have been made also in the levels of sideboard wine duties. In fact sideboard duties were raised yet again and by much more than the inflation rate. Spirits duty, on the other hand, rose by only 2 per cent."

The association also wants the Chancellor to ease the trade burden of collecting duties and tax for the Treasury. It is asking for the handover period for taxes to be extended from four weeks to at least twice that.

showed a rise of 7.2 per cent as gin slid 2.3 per cent.

The trend in vermouth and sherry sales appears to be worsening, according to Mr Tasker. In four years to last year sales dropped by volume 22 per cent and port was down 29 per cent. This compared with table wine sales nearly a third up and

Update on IBM, January 1985.

No. 1

# Just the jobs for Britain.

Technological change has been sharp and sudden. IBM's personnel policy has met this challenge with extensive re-training among our 17,000 employees, rigorous manpower planning and job restructuring. Commitment to this personnel policy has proved a major strength in managing our business.

## 1,300 NEW JOBS

We had a strong recruiting drive in 1984 and took on 1,700 new employees. As a result, 1,300 new jobs were created.

This brings our total of UK employees to over 17,000. As we continue to grow, more job opportunities are in the pipeline, in development, manufacturing, marketing, service support and administration.

## EXPANSION IN SCOTLAND

Our Greenock factory - one of the most efficient and automated manufacturing plants in Europe - added hundreds of jobs last year, taking the total to over 2,700.

The expanded facilities involve several hundred of these employees in producing the IBM Personal Computer for the UK and for export to the rest of Europe.

**GRADUATES AND STUDENTS**  
We continued our drive to recruit top quality graduates, taking on over 300 in 1984, from all disciplines, to work in a range of departments.

In addition to our commitment to the Youth Training Scheme, we employ over 1,000 students each year in a variety of schemes, as industrial trainees, vacation students, sponsored students, pre-university students and apprentices.

## SUPPLIER JOBS

As our business base expands, so does the amount of business we do with UK suppliers. We estimate that over 10,000 jobs are created or sustained through this activity.

## FULL EMPLOYMENT

The cornerstone of our personnel policy is respect for the individual. One way this is demonstrated is by our practice of full employment.

Even with dramatic technological change, in our 33 years of operation in Britain there have been no redundancies and no lay-offs at IBM UK.

With careful long-term planning and continuous employee development we intend to keep that record intact.



JUST THE JOB FOR BRITAIN.

For further information write to IBM United Kingdom Limited, Corporate Promotion Department, PO Box 32, Alencon Link, Easingstone, Hampshire RG21 1EJ.



PARLIAMENT JANUARY 28 1985

High coal stocks

52 faces lost

Shipbuilding jobs

# Walker in a hurry to settle strike

## COAL DISPUTE

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons that he was in a hurry to see a settlement of the coal dispute because it was continuing to cause tremendous hardship in mining communities, taking away potential markets and losing investment that should be taking place now.

He was replying to Sir William van Stratten (Wokingham, C) who suggested it might be in the interests of the mining communities and getting the industry working again if the return to work was gentle, gradual and slow because that made assimilation easier than might otherwise be. Would Mr Walker not necessarily be in too great a hurry to see a settlement?

Mr Walker said the objective must be to get an agreed settlement as quickly as possible. Several Conservative MPs strongly expressed the view that under no circumstances should those miners convicted of violence and criminal damage be reinstated. Mr Walker said such matters were for the employers to consider. He was, however, sure the National Coal Board must take into consideration the criminal damage done by their employees or former employees.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab) drew attention to the position of miners arrested on the picket line but eventually not charged, expressing the hope that they would not be refused future employment and that they would not be victims. Mr Walker promised to put this point to the NCB.

He added that a nationalised employer had the same right as any other employer to take into consideration criminal actions.

Answering a series of questions about the dispute, Mr Walker reported that that morning there were only 13 out of 174 pits without men present. Coal production had substantially increased, particularly in Scotland, Yorkshire, the North East and North Derbyshire. During the 19 working days of 1985, more than 10,000 further miners had returned to work.

Coal stocks at the power stations (said) have remained at a very high level. The CEBG have reiterated their assurance that there will be no power cuts due to coal shortages during 1985. Fifty-two coal faces, including 30 working faces, have been lost since the start of the dispute.

Tomorrow (Tuesday) officials of the NCB and NUM will meet to establish whether talks can be restarted. The Government hopes that, with the NCB having offered a substantial investment programme, good pay for miners, a closure procedure better from the miners' point of view than any previous closure procedure, generous retirement provisions and substantial resources to bring new enterprises and business to mining communities, the damaging industrial action which has taken place without a ballot, will swiftly be ended by a negotiated settlement.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Labr) will Mr Walker, as a dove in the Cabinet of hawks, ensure that the eagle does not get its claws on the talks about talks. It will be a serious consideration to terminating

the contract appointing Mr MacGregor as chairman of the NCB? Mr Walker: There have been seven rounds of talks and we know the eagle who has done the damage to every one of them. It is certainly not Mr MacGregor who has made an offer to the miners which has been the best since nationalisation. It is a tragedy for the industry that this dispute has taken place without a ballot.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk, West, Labr) asked Mr Walker to say whether the NCB's approach all along that no miner who wanted to remain in the industry would be forced out of a job, will be repeated this and extend it to the 500 striking miners who have been sacked during the dispute?

If the Government is really looking for blood, looking for heads to roll, it would be better to roll the head of the person whose political appointment provoked the worst strike in British industrial history. Mr Walker: There has been a great deal of blood lost by violence on the picket line of the worst possible kind. These men cannot expect to be employed as a result of them.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Barnsley, C): In what appears to be the closing stages, would Mr Walker confirm that the Government's attitude will not be in the spirit of revenge or victimisation?

Mr Walker: Yes. The objective is to get an agreed settlement as quickly as possible and constant reference to the future of a productive and profitable coal industry, to be achieved as soon as possible.

Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy. On the talks about talks, this dispute was settled three times, or would have been settled without Government intervention. Can Mr Walker give an assurance there will be no government interference tomorrow (Tuesday)?

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Michael Howard (Folkestone and Hythe, C): Why should what was an honourable settlement of the NUM's not be an honourable agreement for the NUM?

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C): Did not Section 8 of the Coal Industry Act 1977 specifically allow the Secretary of State to make grants to assist further the elimination of uneconomic colliery capacity and was not the NUM Secretary of State given the opportunity to do so?

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Labr): The most significant part of his main answer was that he made no reference to Government assistance that the NUM should agree in advance to the closure of uneconomic pits.

It is that not a sign of his recognition of the strength of the NUM? The Government must still on strike, the pound is at its lowest level ever, there is an increase in interest rates of 2 per cent, share values have fallen 30 points today. The Government must have a strong interest in reaching an agreement with the NUM and if it does not do so, the NUM members on strike are not prepared to return to work to see the butchery of their own industry.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): One feature of this has been the cowardice of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Neil Kinnock, who failed at the beginning to call for a ballot. That would probably have avoided the strike.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Labr): Will Mr Walker, as a dove in the Cabinet of hawks, ensure that the eagle does not get its claws on the talks about talks. It will be a serious consideration to terminating

line West, Labr: One of the vital features for a community's cohesion is that if the men come out together, they go back together. Any action on dismissals by the NCB should be a matter of discussion between the board and the NUM. The Government should keep their mouths shut about dismissing people or having them remain outside the industry because of activities on the picket line.

Mr Walker: I agree, it is a matter for the employer in any organisation, including nationalised industries, to decide whether to dismiss or not. I am not an individual. I am a member of the NUM. There is a large number of Labour people who have the greatest reservation about the behaviour and tactics of Mr Scargill since the beginning of this dispute. Nevertheless, will Mr Walker say that there is a bright future for this industry?

The miners have got deep anxieties and fears about the future. On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): Few people think about the problem in terms of the unconditional surrender of either side. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C): On whatever terms this dispute is ended, there can be no victory. What is he doing to inhibit Conservative MPs from crowing over what they believe to be a victory?

Mr Walker: I know no one who is crowing over victory. Damage has been done to the industry, the miners and the economy as a result of this total uncertainty. The important thing is to end it as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker: Throughout the history of coal mining uneconomic pits have always been closed. It is not in the first few weeks we have money poured into pits with no long-term future instead of investing it in the future of their industry. This has always been a wrong, bogus exercise. Being in a dispute with the country and the jobs of other people that have been lost because of this dispute, any agreement that does not include the closing of pits will be a disaster for the country. Will he ensure everyone else's loss and only the miners' gain?

Mr Walker: No, so far as I know, I have never actually met Mr Hart.

Mr Walker: There have been seven rounds of talks and we know the eagle who has done the damage to every one of them. It is certainly not Mr MacGregor who has made an offer to the miners which has been the best since nationalisation. It is a tragedy for the industry that this dispute has taken place without a ballot.

Mr Walker: Yes. The objective is to get an agreed settlement as quickly as possible and constant reference to the future of a productive and profitable coal industry, to be achieved as soon as possible.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

Mr Walker: It is true that when this dispute started a third of Britain's coalfields decided in the normal tradition of the NUM to have a ballot. That ballot nearly 70 per cent against strike action.

It is also true that when Mr Scargill changed the rules on balloting, Mr Kinnock said this brought a ballot nearer. Never since then has he urged the NUM to have a ballot. It is a great pity.

Mr Walker: At this stage there is no point in suggesting what might happen in the future. In my judgement, during this dispute the NCB has never had a desire to split off from the NUM. Their recent attitude has been affected by the actions of Mr Scargill and the executive.

Mr Walker: I have never heard any criticism either from the Labour leadership or the TUC of NCB's decision which provides a better closure procedure than the NUM has ever enjoyed under any Government. It certainly provided a very honourable settlement to this dispute.

Mr Walker: I am not sure when he has been discredited. (Conservative laughter). It is true that when he was Secretary of State those very words were used in the legislation.

## DEFENCE

Although it would have been cheaper to place both orders for Type 23 frigates with one yard, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he had decided to place one with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, and the other at Swan Hunter, Tyneside, in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved. He was proposing to authorise the necessary expenditure.

He would also negotiate an order for a second Type 23 at Swan Hunter where Cammell's were being implemented now and more were threatened.

Mr Desail Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, predicted that this would be one of the last statements about major defence equipment orders, because the Treasury would be demanding larger and larger cuts. Mr Heseltine said in his statement that one of the Type 23 frigates was a replacement for warships lost in the South Atlantic while the other was an addition to the naval programme he had authorised in 1983.

The tendering process had been unusually protracted because he had been concerned to obtain the best available prices and tender contract terms than they had been accustomed to in that area of defence procurement.

Mr Heseltine said the delay had not adequately contributed to the objective and it had not been possible to take a decision on the order before the validity of the tenders had expired.

The deplorable and unnecessary industrial action which occurred last summer at Cammell Laird would, as I made clear at the time, had been excluded from further consideration in the competition.

The courage and determination shown by the moderate elements of the workforce at Cammell Laird, the face of the intimidatory behaviour of their former work colleagues, has averted the almost certain closure of the yard at an earlier date.

The cheapest solution from the point of defence procurement would be to place the order for both ships with one yard but in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved, I have decided that an order for one Type 23 frigate will be placed with Cammell Laird and for the second with Swan Hunter, and I am prepared to authorise the necessary expenditure.

This offers the prospect of survival of Cammell Laird as a major warship builder. Without such a contract the yard would have closed. I hope that the yard will

be able to place both orders for Type 23 frigates with one yard, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he had decided to place one with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, and the other at Swan Hunter, Tyneside, in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved. He was proposing to authorise the necessary expenditure.

He would also negotiate an order for a second Type 23 at Swan Hunter where Cammell's were being implemented now and more were threatened.

Mr Desail Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, predicted that this would be one of the last statements about major defence equipment orders, because the Treasury would be demanding larger and larger cuts. Mr Heseltine said in his statement that one of the Type 23 frigates was a replacement for warships lost in the South Atlantic while the other was an addition to the naval programme he had authorised in 1983.

The tendering process had been unusually protracted because he had been concerned to obtain the best available prices and tender contract terms than they had been accustomed to in that area of defence procurement.

Mr Heseltine said the delay had not adequately contributed to the objective and it had not been possible to take a decision on the order before the validity of the tenders had expired.

The deplorable and unnecessary industrial action which occurred last summer at Cammell Laird would, as I made clear at the time, had been excluded from further consideration in the competition.

The courage and determination shown by the moderate elements of the workforce at Cammell Laird, the face of the intimidatory behaviour of their former work colleagues, has averted the almost certain closure of the yard at an earlier date.

The cheapest solution from the point of defence procurement would be to place the order for both ships with one yard but in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved, I have decided that an order for one Type 23 frigate will be placed with Cammell Laird and for the second with Swan Hunter, and I am prepared to authorise the necessary expenditure.

This offers the prospect of survival of Cammell Laird as a major warship builder. Without such a contract the yard would have closed. I hope that the yard will

be able to place both orders for Type 23 frigates with one yard, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he had decided to place one with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, and the other at Swan Hunter, Tyneside, in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved. He was proposing to authorise the necessary expenditure.

He would also negotiate an order for a second Type 23 at Swan Hunter where Cammell's were being implemented now and more were threatened.

Mr Desail Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, predicted that this would be one of the last statements about major defence equipment orders, because the Treasury would be demanding larger and larger cuts. Mr Heseltine said in his statement that one of the Type 23 frigates was a replacement for warships lost in the South Atlantic while the other was an addition to the naval programme he had authorised in 1983.

The tendering process had been unusually protracted because he had been concerned to obtain the best available prices and tender contract terms than they had been accustomed to in that area of defence procurement.

Mr Heseltine said the delay had not adequately contributed to the objective and it had not been possible to take a decision on the order before the validity of the tenders had expired.

The deplorable and unnecessary industrial action which occurred last summer at Cammell Laird would, as I made clear at the time, had been excluded from further consideration in the competition.

The courage and determination shown by the moderate elements of the workforce at Cammell Laird, the face of the intimidatory behaviour of their former work colleagues, has averted the almost certain closure of the yard at an earlier date.

The cheapest solution from the point of defence procurement would be to place the order for both ships with one yard but in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved, I have decided that an order for one Type 23 frigate will be placed with Cammell Laird and for the second with Swan Hunter, and I am prepared to authorise the necessary expenditure.

This offers the prospect of survival of Cammell Laird as a major warship builder. Without such a contract the yard would have closed. I hope that the yard will

be able to place both orders for Type 23 frigates with one yard, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he had decided to place one with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, and the other at Swan Hunter, Tyneside, in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved. He was proposing to authorise the necessary expenditure.

He would also negotiate an order for a second Type 23 at Swan Hunter where Cammell's were being implemented now and more were threatened.

Mr Desail Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, predicted that this would be one of the last statements about major defence equipment orders, because the Treasury would be demanding larger and larger cuts. Mr Heseltine said in his statement that one of the Type 23 frigates was a replacement for warships lost in the South Atlantic while the other was an addition to the naval programme he had authorised in 1983.

The tendering process had been unusually protracted because he had been concerned to obtain the best available prices and tender contract terms than they had been accustomed to in that area of defence procurement.

Mr Heseltine said the delay had not adequately contributed to the objective and it had not been possible to take a decision on the order before the validity of the tenders had expired.

# Frigate orders for two yards

Although it would have been cheaper to place both orders for Type 23 frigates with one yard, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he had decided to place one with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, and the other at Swan Hunter, Tyneside, in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved. He was proposing to authorise the necessary expenditure.

He would also negotiate an order for a second Type 23 at Swan Hunter where Cammell's were being implemented now and more were threatened.

Mr Desail Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, predicted that this would be one of the last statements about major defence equipment orders, because the Treasury would be demanding larger and larger cuts. Mr Heseltine said in his statement that one of the Type 23 frigates was a replacement for warships lost in the South Atlantic while the other was an addition to the naval programme he had authorised in 1983.

The tendering process had been unusually protracted because he had been concerned to obtain the best available prices and tender contract terms than they had been accustomed to in that area of defence procurement.

Mr Heseltine said the delay had not adequately contributed to the objective and it had not been possible to take a decision on the order before the validity of the tenders had expired.

The deplorable and unnecessary industrial action which occurred last summer at Cammell Laird would, as I made clear at the time, had been excluded from further consideration in the competition.

The courage and determination shown by the moderate elements of the workforce at Cammell Laird, the face of the intimidatory behaviour of their former work colleagues, has averted the almost certain closure of the yard at an earlier date.

The cheapest solution from the point of defence procurement would be to place the order for both ships with one yard but in the light of the wider and relevant factors involved, I have decided that an order for one Type 23 frigate will be placed with Cammell Laird and for the second with Swan Hunter, and I am prepared to authorise the necessary expenditure.

This offers the prospect of survival of Cammell Laird as a major warship builder. Without such a contract the yard would have closed. I hope that the yard will

be



## Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

## Brittan defends Special Branch right to spy on strikers

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, last night defended the right of the Special Branch to spy on strikers and suspects not directly involved in criminal activity.

But he denied that trade unionists were picked out specially for surveillance and said there was a "clear distinction" between subversion and active opposition to government policies.

Responding to complaints from Mr John Prescott, Labour's chief employment spokesman, about recently issued Special Branch guidelines, Mr Brittan said picketing would be of no interest to special branches if it was conducted peacefully and within the law.

"But where picketing may pose a threat to public order it is entirely right that a chief officer should have access to any relevant information that his Special Branch can provide to help him determine an appropriate level of policing."

Mr Brittan, who is to give evidence on the Special Branch to the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs tomorrow, said the concept of subversion "is interpreted no differently in relation to trade unionists than in relation to any other group in society."

But he insisted that the definition of subversion activities that threaten the safety or well-being of the state and which are intended to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means - was not limited to criminal acts.

Mr Brittan, who will be questioned by MPs about the definition, said that in an open society it was all too easy to use

## Teenagers' killers get life

The leader of a gang which savagely murdered two innocent teenagers in the Peak District was jailed for life yesterday, with a recommendation that he serves at least 25 years.

Mr Justice Jupp sentenced Peter Murray, aged 36, to three life sentences for the murders of Mitchell Elgar, aged 17, a student, and Martin Pollitt, aged 19, and for conspiring to murder Mr John Redfern, aged 21.

The other members of the gang, Michael Bailey, aged 20, John Bannister, aged 21, and Michael Howe, aged 20, were each given three life sentences.

The jury had been told that the gang picked its victims off the streets and offered them jobs with a fictitious garage business. The teenagers were lured to an isolated spot at Garsdale, near Buxton, Derbyshire, where they were brutally beaten on the orders of Murray and Bailey.

Murray, unemployed, of Stockport Road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Greater Manchester, and Bailey, unemployed, of Wirrell Crescent, Cheadle Heath, both changed their pleas to guilty to all three charges during the 10-day trial.

Howe, a part-time salesman, also of Stockport Road, and Bannister, labourer, of no fixed address, had denied the charges. The jury took 30 minutes to return guilty verdicts on all three charges.

## Free daily battles for slice of £25m adverts

By Craig Seton

The Daily News, nearly four months after it was launched in Birmingham as the country's first free daily newspaper, is still locked in a conflict of claims and counter claims over readership levels with The Birmingham Post and Mail, the city's established morning and evening newspapers.

At the heart of the dispute is the need for the free daily to secure a larger share of the estimated £25 million the advertisers spend in the city each year and its campaign to convince advertising agencies of its disputed claim to be the best read paper in Birmingham.

As a result of samples taken by Research Surveys of Great Britain, the free daily's chief executive, Mr Chris Bullivant, said that on a 300,000 circulation it had 492,000 readers and reached 74 per cent of the adult population in its circulation area.

The survey, he said, showed the "Evening Mail" has an average readership of 53 per cent and the morning paper, which is inclined towards business and commerce, and business reduced from broadcast to tabloid only a few days before the free newspaper was launched had only 6 per cent.

Mr Bullivant said: "The survey proved we print 300,000, distribute that many and that they are read. We are still not breaking even, but the paper was not designed to make a profit within the first year. The advertising in Birmingham is £25 million and I need under 22

## Drink case judge is banned

A judge who pleaded guilty to driving with excess alcohol in his blood after a day sitting in court was banned from driving for 18 months and fined £200 by magistrates yesterday.

John Bolland, aged 64, a judge at Chichester Crown Court, pleaded guilty through his solicitor at Arundel Magistrates' Court, West Sussex.

The court was told he was involved in an accident on the A27 road at Patching, near Worthing, driving back to his home in Firtle Road, Lancing, last September. Mr David Adams, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Judge Bolland's Daimler was the only vehicle involved in the accident. He was arrested after failing to provide a breath specimen.

A blood sample analysis later showed he had 203mg of alcohol to 100ml of blood in his system. The legal limit is 80mg.

Mr Ian Lay, for the judge, said: "My client much regrets the whole affair. He had finished his normal public work at the court and then finished his paper work before enjoying some sherry."

"The accident had shaken him and he drank from a flask kept in the glove compartment in the car."

Pending yesterday's court case Judge Bolland had been transferred to Croydon Crown Court and told not to try motoring offences.

## Drink case judge is banned

A judge who pleaded guilty to driving with excess alcohol in his blood after a day sitting in court was banned from driving for 18 months and fined £200 by magistrates yesterday.

John Bolland, aged 64, a judge at Chichester Crown Court, pleaded guilty through his solicitor at Arundel Magistrates' Court, West Sussex.

The court was told he was involved in an accident on the A27 road at Patching, near Worthing, driving back to his home in Firtle Road, Lancing, last September. Mr David Adams, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Judge Bolland's Daimler was the only vehicle involved in the accident. He was arrested after failing to provide a breath specimen.

A blood sample analysis later showed he had 203mg of alcohol to 100ml of blood in his system. The legal limit is 80mg.

Mr Ian Lay, for the judge, said: "My client much regrets the whole affair. He had finished his normal public work at the court and then finished his paper work before enjoying some sherry."

"The accident had shaken him and he drank from a flask kept in the glove compartment in the car."

Pending yesterday's court case Judge Bolland had been transferred to Croydon Crown Court and told not to try motoring offences.



Snow polo: Possibly the world's first polo match on snow (above) took place on the frozen lake of St Moritz at the weekend, when a team from Germany played the Cartier St Moritz team for the Dr P R Berry cup.

Dr Berry was founder president, until his death in 1983, of the St Moritz Polo Club, the only one in Switzerland. The club was formed in 1959 and until 1965 a major tournament

was played there every summer, with teams from Argentina, Italy, England and the US competing.

After 1965 the field was used to establish a high-altitude training centre for the Swiss Track and Field Association, so polo disappeared from St Moritz.

Interest was re-established in 1978 when Reto Gandenzi formed a new

team, which has since taken part in many international tournaments.

The snow match was organized on the occasion of 100 years' Winter Sports Jubilee. Its start was delayed for 45 minutes by a blizzard. Three snow ploughs and a snowcat swept tons of snow away and special shoes were designed for the horses, which trained for the unusual conditions. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Israelis hope to solve mystery of their lost submarine

From Christopher Walker

Beersheba

Israel is optimistic that one result of the talks with Egypt here will be a solution to the mystery surrounding one of the country's worst maritime disasters - the loss 17 years ago of the submarine Dakar and all 69 members of its Jewish crew.

The British-built submarine disappeared without trace on its voyage to Haifa from Port Said, where it had been refitted and lengthened by 10ft to pack in extra men and secret equipment.

"We have reason to believe that the wreck may be lying on the seabed in Egyptian coastal waters and we intend formally to request permission to conduct a search there to find it."

Mr Ehud Gol of the Israeli Foreign Ministry told The Times yesterday. "We are confident that the Egyptians will agree to such a humanitarian gesture."

The Dakar was last heard of in a coded radio message sent on January 25, 1968, some days after it had left Gibraltar and was making the last dangerous leg of its voyage under water at a speed of seven knots.

A French and an American submarine also disappeared at roughly the same time.

A search extending over tens of thousands of square miles conducted by the rescue services of five countries and run from Cyprus found no trace

## Kremlin clumsiness fuels Chernenko rumours

From Richard Owen, Moscow

"Mark my words," the veteran Kremlin watcher said. "These rumours about Chernenko are going to become more outlandish the longer he stays out of sight."

One drawback of a closed and authoritarian society like the Soviet Union is that, in the absence of official information, rumours proliferate.

President Chernenko, aged 73, has not been seen for more than a month. Instead, a stream of messages has been issued in his name, a technique intended to reassure both the Soviet people and foreign observers that he is in command despite his illness.

In fact, the messages tend to have the opposite effect, arousing the suspicion that something is wrong and that the Kremlin is trying to disguise it. According to both diplomatic and Soviet sources, Mr Chernenko's condition is causing growing concern.

Suspensions are reinforced by the fact that similar messages were issued during the illnesses of President Brezhnev, President Andropov, and most recently, Marshal Ustinov. Far from learning from this experience, the Kremlin propaganda machine seems to be working on much the same lines in the case of Mr Chernenko.

Mr Bullivant added: "I do not believe that in 10 years' time there will be any paid for regional daily publications left."

Mr Ian Colledge, managing director of the Birmingham Post and Mail, said the News Survey showing readership levels for his newspapers was invalid because it concentrated merely on the areas where the free newspaper was delivered and did not include the much wider distribution areas of its rivals.

The survey suggested the News had only 1.6 readers per copy compared with 2.6 readers per copy of the Post and Mail on their circulation of 202,500 within the city boundary.

He added: "We distribute in a much wider area in Birmingham and the West Midlands region around it. Our circulation is 317,000, which gives us a much greater readership of 826,000."

## Kidnapped envoy seen on video

Mr William Buckley, the US diplomat, kidnapped in Beirut 10 months ago, was alive and well as recently as last week, a video film released yesterday showed.

On the film obtained by Vassara, the international television news agency, he said that he followed American Mr Jeremy Lewis and Mr Benjamin Weir, also kidnapped last year, were alive and well, too.

The Islamic Jihad, (Holy War) group said it was holding the men hostage with two other US citizens.

of the Dakar until a year later, when an emergency float was washed up on the Mediterranean coast in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

The mystery was deepened by the unexplained fact that two radio messages purporting to be from the submarine were received in Israel at the time of the disappearance, but were dismissed by the intelligence services at misinformation sent to disrupt the hunt for the craft.

The most popular theory in Defence Ministry circles is that the Dakar was lost through a combination of human error and technical failure. But it has not been ruled out that the submarine was deliberately

## Three killed as gunmen take over in Sidon

From Robert Fisk

Beirut

As Israeli Army convoys continued yesterday to stream south down the coast road from Sidon in advance of the Israeli withdrawal from the city, the growing anarchy in southern Lebanon continued, with gun battles in the large Palestinian camp at Ein Helwe and three reported killings, including that of a seven-year-old schoolgirl.

The overnight fighting in Ein Helwe - between guerrillas and Palestinians who had been working for the Israelis as informers - was followed yesterday morning by a daylight machine gun attack on a Mercedes car in the Sidon suburb of Abra.

The driver, a Lebanese who had allegedly collaborated with the Israelis, was killed instantly on the main road out of the city as dozens of bullets hit his vehicle.

Lebanese journalists in Sidon reported that a civilian was killed by members of Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia in the centre of the city, after the militiamen had been attacked with a rocket-propelled grenade.

The most disturbing incident involved seven-year-old Hawra Hadrag, who was travelling in a Volvo car when it reportedly came under fire from Israeli troops at a checkpoint.

Western correspondents - whom the Israelis are again trying to exclude from southern Lebanon - were unable to visit the scene of the shooting, outside Tyre.

If there was any hope for Sidon yesterday, it came in Beirut, where the Education Minister, Mr Selim al-Hoss, withdrew his resignation and returned to the Cabinet.

Just now this "mission" must be to save Sidon from further bloodshed as well as to shore up Lebanon's still deteriorating economy. For along the Israeli front line at the Awali and Bissri rivers yesterday there were further signs of Israel's imminent departure.

A convoy of heavy trucks could be seen taking earth-moving equipment and prefabricated buildings from an Israeli position above the Bissri River bridge, while several armoured vehicles were moved away from the Awali River line north of Sidon.

India regards the treaty as an imperialist trick, however, and Mr Gandhi made it clear that he distrusts the fact that "existing compacts deny to non-nuclear nations the right to conduct experiments even for peaceful purposes."

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert 10 years ago. "But though India has had the capability, India has not made a bomb," Mr Gandhi said.

## Austrian officers condemn minister

From Richard Bassett

Vienna

Senior officers in the Austrian Army yesterday joined the controversy here over the reception given to former SS major Walter Reder by criticizing the Defence Minister, Herr Friedhelm Frischenschlager.

The minister's airport meeting with the Nazi who was returned to Austria last Thursday after serving 33 years for war crimes in Italy, provoked condemnation from the World Jewish Congress, meeting here this week for the first time, and a rebuke from Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Yesterday's criticism from the officers is believed to seal Herr Frischenschlager's fate as Defence Minister.

The former Austrian Chief of Staff, General Emil Stannochi, responsible for developing the Army's role as a neutral force serving with the United Nations in Cyprus and the Middle East, denounced the minister's action as a "stain on the honour of the Austrian Army".

Herr Frischenschlager flew home from Cairo yesterday after cutting short an official visit to Egypt.

General Stannochi said he had been angered and horrified by the minister's action, which had strongly implied a link between the Austrian Army of today and the German SS of the Second World War.

Colonel Karl Semitsch, a staff officer attached to the Lower Austrian infantry regiment, said it was "infamous" to refer to Reder as a former Austrian major.

Herr Frischenschlager's position has not been made any easier by the impromptu press conference he gave at the airport here before he left for Cairo on Saturday.

Herr Frischenschlager showed journalists an Austrian Foreign Office document with four conditions he claimed the Italians had laid down for Reder's return. It was allegedly stipulated that the war criminal be met by a representative of the Government and that no information on his release from Italy be given before an agreed time last Thursday.

The minister insisted that he would not have gone to greet Reder had he known that it would become public. Only an indiscretion by an Italian news agency had alerted the world.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr Leopold Figl, who was responsible for seeing that Reder's return was supervised by the Ministry of Defence, defended his decision on the ground that only that ministry could guarantee security.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

One of Austria's youngest ministers, Herr Frischenschlager was seen to represent a new image in the Liberal Party which traditionally suffers from a reputation as the party of disillusioned former Austrian Nazis.

## Standard Chartered Bank

announces that on and after 28th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 12% to 14% p.a.

The interest rate payable on deposit accounts subject to seven days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 9% to 11 1/2 % p.a. The interest rate payable on High Interest deposit accounts subject to twenty one days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 10% to 12 1/2 % p.a.

Standard Chartered



## Pretoria offers talks to ANC leaders if it abandons violence

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Government would be prepared to talk to the African National Congress (ANC), the banned black nationalist organization, if it abandoned violence, a spokesman for the Office of the President said in Cape Town yesterday.

The position of the President (Mr P. W. Botha) is quite clear. If the ANC stops their campaign of violence, we will sit down and talk to them. If they do not stop their violence we will not talk to them. Mr Jack Viviers, the presidential press liaison officer, told *The Times*.

The statement was made in response to a request for reaction to remarks made by the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, in an interview with the Conservative peer, Lord Bethell, in Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town, where he is serving the 21st year of a life sentence.

Lord Bethell's account of the meeting appeared in last week's *Mail on Sunday* newspaper in London, and quoted Mr Mandela as saying that the ANC "would declare a truce" if the Government "legalize us, treat us like a political party, and negotiate with us".

Until the Government did this, however, "we will have to live with the armed struggle", Mr Mandela told Lord Bethell, adding that it was up to Pretoria to make the first move because

"the armed struggle was forced on us by the Government".

Mr Mandela was evidently referring to the fact that ANC did not resort to sabotage and guerrilla war until late in 1961, more than a year after it and other black organizations had been banned by the Government.

Mr Viviers said Mr Botha would not comment on the details of Mr Mandela's remarks. If talks were to be opened, the president would require "not just a statement of intent, but hard and fast evidence over a considerable period of time that violence had in fact been abandoned".

"You have to realize that we are dealing with an organization that is supported and financed by the Soviet Union, and we would have to be very sure that the ANC was not just engaged in another ploy to gain recognition", he said.

Lord Bethell's meeting with Mr Mandela has aroused great interest in South Africa, though none of his remarks could be quoted in the South African press under the local censorship laws.

No one can remember when a foreign politician was last allowed to meet Mr Mandela, still less to discuss politics with him.

Only a fortnight earlier, Senator Edward Kennedy had been refused permission to see the ANC.

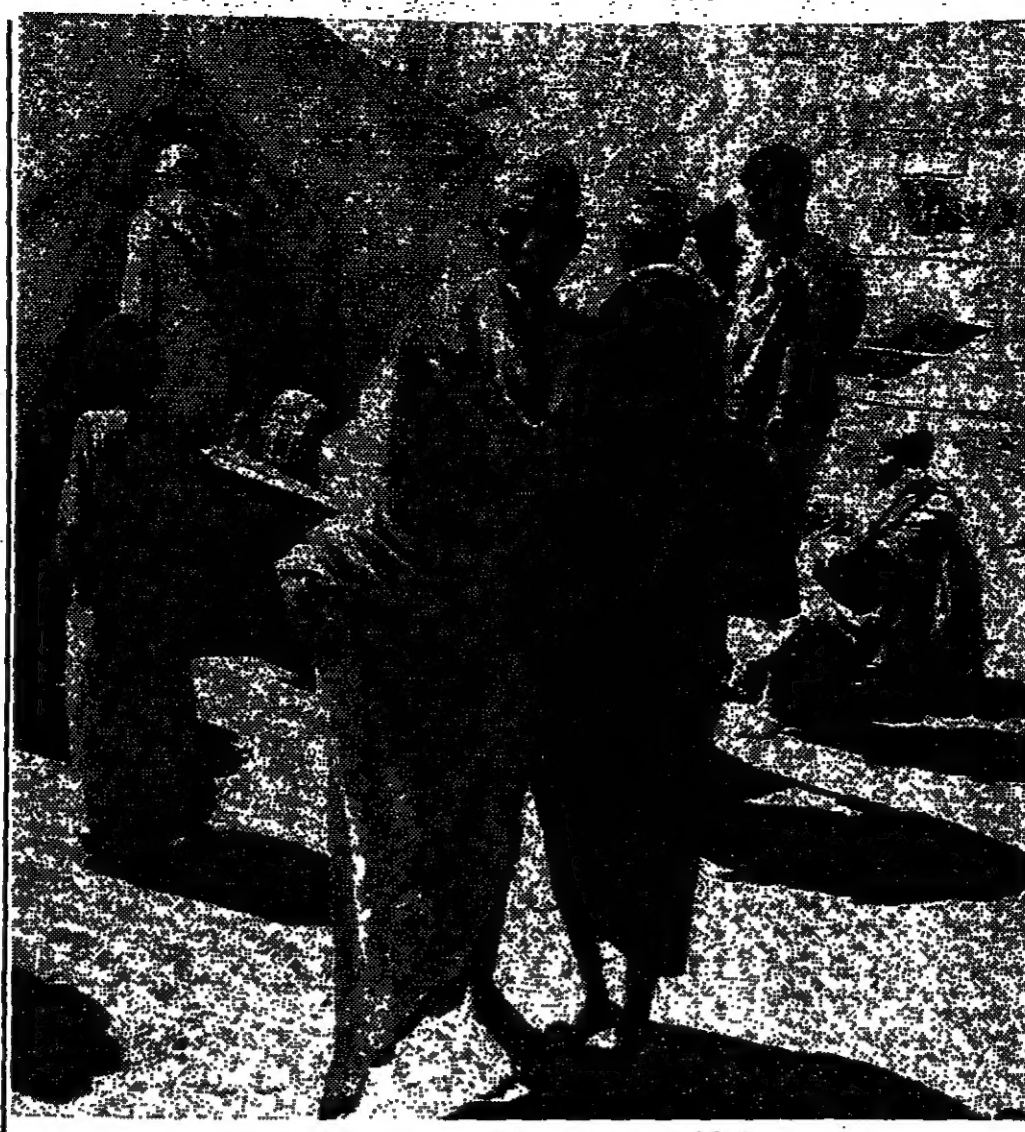
There is speculation that the Government wanted to sound out Mr Mandela's views without talking to him directly, and when Lord Bethell applied for an interview some months ago it decided that his Conservative credentials and specialist interest in human rights made him a suitable intermediary.

One of the most interesting statements made by Mr Mandela is his unequivocal expression of regret for the car bombing in Pretoria on May 23, 1983, which killed nearly 20 people and injured more than 200 others, and his insistence that the ANC's intended targets remained buildings and property.

"Something must have gone wrong with the timing. It was a tragic accident", he is quoted as saying by Lord Bethell.

Mr Oliver Tambo, acting president of the ANC in exile, who once ran a Johannesburg legal practice with Mr Mandela, has never disowned the Pretoria bombing in such explicit terms.

The Bethell interview comes after several months of speculation that Pretoria may be preparing the ground for talks with the ANC. At the end of last year *Beeld*, an Afrikaans newspaper which supports the government, sent a senior reporter to Lusaka, Zambia, to interview Mr Tambo and other ANC figures. It recommended as a result that dialogue should be opened with the ANC.



Last hope: Sick refugees wait for treatment at Harbo camp.

## Cholera warning was unheeded

From Paul Valley, Addis Ababa

Hundreds of deaths from a disease like cholera at Harbo refugee camp in Ethiopia were predicted only one week before the actual outbreak occurred.

Dr David Coady, professor of epidemiology at the school of Public Health in Los Angeles, visited the refugee camp in Wollo earlier this month. In a report dated January 5 he forecast: "If an adequate constant water supply is not maintained major epidemics of water-borne diarrhoeal diseases can be expected with hundreds of fatalities." The warning was relayed to the Ethiopian Government, but nothing was done.

Eight days later a killer diarrhoeal epidemic broke out which infected 529 of the camp's 5,000 inhabitants and made the daily death rate leap from 14 to 52. The disease also killed inhabitants of the neighbouring town and people who lived on the main road only 200 yards away.

Western doctors maintain the disease is cholera, but the Ethiopian Government still says it is only "acute diarrhoea and vomiting".

Dr Coady's report also revealed that the number of latrines was inadequate at the time and that most patients in the camp were debilitated and had diarrhoea as "a major problem".

The report was commissioned by Concern, the Irish relief agency, which runs the camp together with the Ethiopian Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Dr Coady's findings were passed to the commission and other interested bodies. A second Concern report in the same month spelt out the problem in greater detail.

To help solve these problems in the hospital compound, Concern installed latrines closer to the hospital tents, but the problem was too great to be overcome - by this measure alone.

"With this number of people living in very crowded conditions, where shelter was basic and clean water very limited, infection quickly spread", the report continued. "The lack of clean water resulted in the people drinking water from the river, causing further health problems."

The building of a hospital and minor improvements to the water supply were not enough, it concluded. "A health and sanitation education programme is also necessary to encourage the camp dwellers to utilize the inputs to the best advantage."

Five more Western countries have volunteered to join the United Nations relief operation after the success of the experimental drop of food by the British and West German air forces in the remote Ethiopian Highlands (Paul Valley writes).

Mr Kurt Jansson, the assistant Secretary-General of the UN in charge of international relief co-ordination in Addis Ababa, said yesterday that the governments of Belgium, Sweden, Italy, France and Canada had made offers to take part. Cargo aircraft dropped 14 tons of wheat from 30ft or less at the weekend to test accuracy and damage, and found that loose packing resulted in only 2 per cent of bags breaking open. The cost of the airdrop was £27.95 a ton, compared with

£21.75 by road. But the road figure does not include the cost of secondary distribution from warehouses in the provinces.

Despite the success of the trials, however, airdropping will not yet become a regular part of the relief effort. The Ethiopian Government will now consider the implications of the scheme before agreeing to regular drops.

## More tears as Torun trial draws to a close

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Popieluszko murder trial entered its final phase yesterday with tearful pleas from the accused secret policemen and a propaganda barrage against pro-Solidarity priests from two government ministers.

The Torun court, trying four Polish secret agents for their part in the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, decided that the state prosecutor could begin his summing up today and declared that the hearing of evidence and witnesses had been completed.

Four motions from the defence lawyers and the advocates representing the Popieluszko family were rejected by the judge, thus ensuring that the climax to this trial, unique in the Soviet bloc, will soon be reached.

Submitting themselves to a last round of questioning, the three kidnappers - Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Cimieliewski - wept freely, the normally self-controlled Piotrowski swallowing and gulping for air as the tears rolled down his face. The fourth defendant, Colonel Adam Pietraszka, charged with complicity in murder, sat impassively in the dock.

Piotrowski denied that he led the operation. Courtroom observers detect a new feeling of solidarity between the three kidnappers, as if the possibility of a death sentence has united them.

The prospect of a death plea goes some way to explain the timing of two statements by ministers sharply critical of priests who espouse politics from the pulpit.

Mr Adam Lopatka, head of the Religious Affairs Ministry, said: "Clerics who abuse their priesthood or churches for political aims do harm, not only to the State, but also to the Church."

The government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, writing under a pseudonym, suggested in an article that nonbelievers should be protected from the militancy of priests.

Warsaw appears to be showing Moscow and any other doubters in the Soviet bloc that tough action against the four secret police did not mean that the Government was abandoning its Marxist principles or would suddenly go soft on priests.

## Rights team inspects Ankara's record

Ankara - A delegation from the European Commission on Human Rights arrived to investigate complaints by five European countries of torture and other human rights violations in Turkey.

Headed by Professor Giuseppe Sperduti of Italy and including Sir James Fawcett of Britain, the deputation was invited to Turkey by the Ankara government (Our Correspondent writes).

In Elazig, eastern Turkey, three members of the extreme left-wing Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) organization, were sentenced to death and 28 others jailed.

## Godard film on Mary cleared

Paris (Reuters) - A Paris court ruled that Jean-Luc Godard's film *Hail Mary*, featuring a basketball-playing teenager as the Virgin Mary, did not warrant censorship or banning. It dismissed a case brought by two key Roman Catholic associations.

"Nothing in this film makes it pornographic or particularly obscene," the magistrate said. The associations' lawyer argued that scenes showing Mary naked with her taxi-driver boyfriend, Joseph, were deeply offensive.

## One-egg pandas

Peking (Reuters) - A Chinese scientist has found out why the rare giant panda is so bad at reproducing itself. The female, like amphibians and reptiles, produces hundreds of eggs at a time but only the largest egg becomes mature and is discharged for fertilization.

## Reindeer hit

Lulea, Sweden (Reuters) - About 30,000 reindeer in Lapland are starving because their forage froze in a midwinter cold spell. Its protective snow cover had been washed away by rain.

## Year of the rat

Taipei (Reuters) - Taipei's rat population doubled in the Year of the Rat, and they now outnumber the 2.3 million human residents four to one. Mainland China showed less respect, killing 526 million in 1984. Incentives there included a lottery in Shanghai with a dead rat as the price of a ticket.

## Dutch join UK in urging Belgium to deploy cruise

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The Netherlands and Britain both told Belgium in no uncertain terms yesterday that it must honour its promise to Nato and allow deployment of cruise missiles from next March.

The firm advice from Britain had been expected, but Belgium may well have been surprised by the strength of the argument from the Dutch, who have themselves postponed a decision on deployment until next November.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Hans van den Broek in Brussels in his quest to see if any Nato members are prepared to allow Belgium to delay deployment. He has already been told in Washington and Rome that any

delay would weaken the alliance's position.

Sir Geoffrey told him that Nato solidarity had been a major reason for the Soviet Union's return to the negotiating table. These talks, however, would be a long process.

He said he had emphasized the view that the allies must stick to the timetable for deployment. Britain looked to Belgium "to give full weight to the importance of the decision for the alliance and the transatlantic relationship".

Mr van den Broek said he and Mr Tindemans discussed the negative effect that deviating from the agreed schedule might have on negotiations with the Russians.

## Pope warns against false dogma

Mérida, Venezuela (Reuters)

The Pope yesterday told Catholics in this university city that they must accept the teaching of the Church with docility and reject ideologies which oppose it.

He flew to Mérida, a city in the Andes which is the centre of the country's most religious region, from the oil city of Maracaibo on the third day of his visit to Venezuela.

Indian children wearing traditional bright ponchos and broad-brimmed straw hats welcomed him at the small airport under the 16,523 ft Bolívar Peak.

In bright sunshine and near-freezing temperatures, tens of thousands of people cheered the Pontiff as he drove to say Mass from an altar on a pyramid-shaped platform.

"Being faithful to the Church means not allowing oneself to be carried away by doctrines or ideologies contrary to Catholic dogma, as certain groups of materialistic inspirations or of dubious religious content have desired," he told the crowd.

This was the Pope's second apparent reference to the influence of political ideologies on the controversial "liberation theology" which has attempted to formulate a Catholic response to social injustice, particularly in Latin America.

Today the Pope flies to Ciudad Guayana in a region where Spanish conquerors and English corsairs once looked for the fabled land of El Dorado, symbol of man's lust for gold.

● WASHINGTON: The Pope's decision to hold a special session of the Synod of Bishops in November took bishops and Church officials in the United States by surprise. However, the move was widely welcomed (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr James Malone, president of the American Catholic Bishops' Conference, said the assembly would give bishops an opportunity to work in a special way with the Pope "to apply the insights and wisdom of the Vatican to present-day problems concerning the Church".

## Iran insists it repelled latest Iraqi offensive

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said yesterday it had crushed a new Iraqi offensive on the southern front in the Gulf war, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Iranian forces had repelled an overnight attack on Majnoon Island and were in full control of the battlefield.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said earlier that Iraq had launched a dawn offensive, capturing Iranian positions and killing many of their soldiers. He said the Iranians had been unable to repel the attack.

## Reagan will be in Europe for VE Day

Washington - President Reagan will pay state visits to West Germany and Spain after attending the seven-nation summit in Bonn on May 2 to 4, the White House said yesterday (Mohsin Ali writes).

The President's state visit to West Germany will be from May 5 to 8. He will go to Spain from May 8 to May 10.

American officials said that a Reagan state visit to Portugal is expected to be announced soon.

The President will be in West Europe on May 8, which will mark the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe against Nazi Germany.

The President's itineraries for the West German and Spanish visits were still being discussed, the spokesman said.

## Iran insists it repelled latest Iraqi offensive

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said yesterday it had crushed a new Iraqi offensive on the southern front in the Gulf war, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Iranian forces had repelled an overnight attack on Majnoon Island and were in full control of the battlefield.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said earlier that Iraq had launched a dawn offensive, capturing Iranian positions and killing many of their soldiers. He said the Iranians had been unable to repel the attack.

## Iran insists it repelled latest Iraqi offensive

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said yesterday it had crushed a new Iraqi offensive on the southern front in the Gulf war, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Iranian forces had repelled an overnight attack on Majnoon Island and were in full control of the battlefield.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said earlier that Iraq had launched a dawn offensive, capturing Iranian positions and killing many of their soldiers. He said the Iranians had been unable to repel the attack.

## DeLors asked to help solve Greek dilemma

Brussels: M Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, was asked by EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday in Brussels to find a new way to satisfy Greek demands for more financial help (Our Correspondent writes).

Greece is threatening to block Spanish and Portuguese entry to the community until it has been offered enough money to compensate it for the effects of this enlargement. West Germany is refusing to pay extra money until Spain and Portugal do join the community.

## The Co-operative Bank announces a change in base rate

from 12.00% to 14.00% p.a. with effect from Tuesday 29th January 1985

Deposit rates will become 7 days notice 11.00% p.a. 1 months notice 11.75% p.a.

## Co-operative Bank Cheque & Save

The notional interest rate on Cheque & Save is now 14.00% p.a. (on amounts beyond £1,000).

## Home Mortgage Rate

will increase from 12.75% to 14.50% p.a. on and after Tuesday 5th February 1985

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Co-operative Bank p.l.c., P.O. Box 101, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP.

## Hongkong Bank

announces that on and after 29th January, 1985 the following annual rates will apply

Base Rate 14% (Previously 12%) Deposit Rate (basic) 11% (Previously 8.75%)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation The British Bank of the Middle East Wardley London Limited

## The Royal Bank of Scotland Base Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 28th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 12 per cent per annum to 14 per cent per annum.

## Grindlays Bank p.l.c. Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank p.l.c. announces that its base rate for lending will change from 12% to 14% with effect from 29th January 1985

The interest rate paid on call deposits of £1,000 or more will be 11%

Rates of interest on fixed deposits of over £5,000 will be quoted on request. Enquiries: Please telephone 01-930 4611



Grindlays Bank p.l.c.

Head Office: 38 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3AS

## Clydesdale Bank PLC

## BASE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from 29th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 12% to 14% per annum.

## Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on January 29, 1985, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be decreased from 12 per cent to 14 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Account will be at the rate of 11 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ Telephone: 01-628 8011



# Hanoi's economic plight forces choice between Cambodia and the West

Hanoi (NYT) - "Vietnam has lived without you for a thousand years, and we can live without you for a thousand more," a Foreign Ministry official here told a group of visiting Americans recently.

But diplomats and development experts, from Western and Eastern bloc nations, interviewed before yesterday's arrival of the United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, tell a different story. Vietnam, they say, is desperately in need of Western assistance and wants to improve its relations with the United States.

The main stumbling block is Hanoi's occupation of Cambodia, which has led to the curtailment of most Western aid and stood in the way of the establishment of diplomatic ties with Washington. Señor Pérez de Cuellar's visit, his first here as Secretary-General, is therefore being watched closely by diplomats for signs of initiatives on Cambodia from Hanoi.

In assessing the impasse, the Vietnamese leadership appears to be torn between staying in Cambodia for reasons of national security and finding a way to leave in the hope of attracting more development aid.

Vietnam, diplomats and aid officials say, is a country where malnutrition and intestinal infections, which have disappeared from many parts of Asia, are still the biggest health problems. The standards of many goods and services are falling rather than rising, and one of the most sought after skills is the repair and rehabilitation of obsolete machinery.

## China declares war on profiteering officials

Peking (Reuters) - The Chinese authorities yesterday repeated a warning to Communist Party officials, who have been manipulating central policies to their own profit, that economic crime will be ruthlessly stamped out.

Western diplomats said China's more liberal economic policies have brought great success but have also started a wave of corruption, and predicted a tough clampdown.

"The party's Central Disciplinary Commission convened a meeting in Peking recently which agreed to wipe out ruthlessly the three evil trends among party and government officials," an editorial published by all the main official newspapers said.

The conference recognized that these new, unhealthy

## UN chief arrives in Vietnam

Señor Pérez de Cuellar flew to Hanoi yesterday after Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, accused the world body of having "blood on its hands" for recognizing the anti-Hanoi guerrilla coalition as the official ruler of Cambodia (AFP reports).

Bangkok on my way here," an academic said, "I see the gap between Thailand and Vietnam getting wider."

According to its own official figures, Vietnam failed to meet most of its economic targets last year. Nearly a decade after the fall of Saigon, Vietnam (with a per-capita income lower than India's) ranks with its allies, Laos and Cambodia, as the poorest nation in South East Asia.

The evidence can be seen in the streets of Hanoi, a beautiful city almost unchanged architecturally since it was abandoned by the French 30 years ago. Shabbily dressed people crowd into rundown houses and ride ancient trams brought here decades ago from Strasbourg. Drinking water is no longer chlorinated, the electricity supply is erratic. A worker's basic wage hovers around \$1 a month at the black market exchange rate, about \$25 at the inflated official rate. A bicycle, most people's only form of transport, can cost as much as \$100.

Vietnam's critics say Hanoi may have already decided not to give ground on Cambodia, particularly as its troops have

successfully emptied the guerrilla camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the larger of two non-communist opposition groups loosely allied with the communist Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese-backed Government in Phnom Penh.

Hanoi may be hoping instead to persuade the UN, which has called for Vietnamese withdrawal and does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime, to accept the status quo. If this is true, the reason is manifold and complex, more often conjecture than known, because Hanoi remains one of the toughest, most distrustful and secretive of capitals in which to work.

This atmosphere, according to foreign residents, grows out of an overriding obsession with national security, born of 40 years of war and possibly encouraged by the presence of large numbers of Soviet advisers. "It is impossible to exaggerate the paranoia of Vietnam," a diplomat said.

These fears of vulnerability, coupled with an historical tendency to see greater Indo-China as its sphere of influence, make Hanoi reluctant to abandon the Cambodian buffer. Some diplomats sympathetic to Vietnam say Hanoi may have rightly calculated that loss of control over Cambodia may be too high a price to pay for what might turn out to be a disappointing amount of Western aid.

Internal disagreements may also be playing a part in the reluctance to compromise on Cambodia.



Riot police and striking minibus drivers clash in Manila yesterday, the first day of an indefinite strike.

## Bomb injures 13 during Manila protest

From Keith Dalton Manila

A home-made bomb thrown by a motor cyclist exploded among striking transport workers and riot police in Manila yesterday, injuring at least 13 people. One of the nine policemen hurt is in a critical condition.

The two groups were scuffling for control of the road when the bomb went off, followed by several smaller explosions. Elsewhere in the Philippine capital 200 riot troopers charged strikers and student supporters who linked arms and tried to stop traffic. More than 80 were arrested.

Two buses were burnt before daybreak on the first day of an

indefinite strike called by minibus drivers demanding that President Marcos rescind a 12 per cent price increase imposed in October.

The strike call by the Alliance of Concerned Transport Organizations, which claims a national membership of 90,000 minibus drivers and operators, was ignored by allied

unions and only about 20 per cent of Manila minibuses were off the road, police said.

Strike organizers claimed 80 per cent of members stopped work, and in the southern city of Davao city transport was virtually halted. More than 2,000 police and riot troopers were out.

## Opening the gates will be least of Rock's problems

GIBRALTAR

In the second of two articles on Spain and Gibraltar, Richard Wigg reports on the practicalities to be faced when frontier restrictions are lifted.

A few hours after the big gates at what the Spaniards technically call a "police and customs control point" have swung open at midnight next Monday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Señor Fernando Morán, his Spanish counterpart and former Consul-General in London, will meet later the same day in Geneva. They are supposed to begin what the Brussels agreement calls "a negotiating process" on the future of Gibraltar.

One of the first real tests of this still shadowy process will be whether the two ministers get down to changing sides with settling practical problems, like re-establishing Gibraltar's air links with Spain, or spend more time on political issues, like Spain's sovereignty claims.

Last November's Brussels agreement spoke of claims in the plural, since Spain is interested not only in the Rock, ceded under the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, but also in the isthmus which Gibraltar's airport now straddles. In Gibraltar's halcyon days as a British naval base and key to the Mediterranean, it was the Victorian Racecourse.

The Gibraltar Government has made it clear the Rock is not viable without the airport, but Spain had yet to fulfil its promise under the Brussels agreement of early actions necessary to allow safe and effective air communications.

Britain and Spain are proceeding by stages: first the land

frontier opening and then, if things go on as planned, resuming the air and water links across the Bay of Algeciras.

But resuming air services broken off with the 1969 blockade is a delicate matter: Will Spain insist it is resuming an internal service when it lifts the ban which bisects the Bay of Algeciras air space and which has made access difficult in adverse weather? Will Spain allow non-Spanish firms to extend Gibraltar's present runway, essential if bigger janes are to bring in more tourists?

Is there a link-up role for a future Andalusian airline, as the region's autonomous government imagines?

The direct link across the bay with Algeciras also awaits the green light. It could be vital if the widely anticipated congestion with visitors' cars clogs the road between La Linea and Gibraltar this summer.

Gibraltar's taxmen lobby, the perfect expression in miniature of all the established interests on the Rock, has

stopped all but organized coach trips and private cars going through. But, they argue, who else knows Gibraltar's tortuous, narrow, often one-way streets, plus the local history in English?

There is talk of "two-destination" package holidays, with British or foreign tourists dividing their stay between Gibraltar and one of the Costa del Sol resorts. The Costa Travel Agents' Association foresees big gains from the frontier opening.

Restaurateurs in the Campo think they offer much better and cheaper fare, but local people fear that foreign tourists' purchasing power will drive up their own living costs.

British residents on the Costa will now be able to shop in Gibraltar's Lipton's or Marks and Spencer and use its offshore banking facilities. But they should also be aware of Gibraltarians' concern that they may swamp local health services.

Spaniards are talking of the economic integration of Gibraltar with its natural hinterland. They would do better to speak of co-operation and, as one Gibraltar banker put it, remember the solid benefits the mainland Chinese have drawn from the commercial and financial skills of Hong Kong on their doorstep.

Sensitivity to the views and feeling of others is not a common characteristic of Spaniards. A leading businessman of Indian origin in Gibraltar put it well: "Above all, for any new arrangement to work there must be respect on both sides, and there's not much respect here, you know, for the Spaniards." And it is still easy to meet influential Spaniards with a contempt for the Gibraltarians.

## Verification snag in Stockholm talks

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The stumbling block to progress at the 35-nation Stockholm peace conference, which enters its second year today, is the verification of unscheduled military exercises.

Nato insists that if it has reliable information that the Warsaw Pact is holding such exercises, it should have the right to send observers, with the Pact guaranteed similar rights in the West.

The American delegation, led by Mr James Goodby, main-

tains that such verification is a key issue as he continues to press for the acceptance of the six-point package submitted to the opening session of the conference.

This calls for freer exchange of military information, annual listing of forthcoming military exercises, notification of all exercises, invitation of observers to exercises, verification of exercises and the establishment of better lines of communication at times of height-

ened world tension. "Dropping one of these measures would weaken all the others," a US spokesman said yesterday. On the issue of verification of unscheduled military exercises, he said: "What we are saying is we have measures for inviting observers routinely to these exercises but sometimes cases will come up where we think an exercise is being carried out which has not been notified but which should be



José Sison: Seven years in cell.

## Philippines: José Sison

By Caroline Moorehead

Last summer José Sison was taken from a completely closed and shuttered prison cell, in which he had spent almost seven years in solitary confinement, and transferred to another cell to join two other prisoners.

It is five metres long and three and a half metres wide and gives on to a slightly smaller yard, surrounded by 14ft-high concrete walls lined with barbed wire. The only view is a small patch of sky.

A prominent journalist and poet, involved in the labour movement since he early 1960s and a founder member of a number of organizations calling

for democracy and national independence, Mr Sison was arrested with his wife in November, 1977, at Barrio Pagdalagan del Norte in San Fernando, La Union.

Fettered and manacled for much of the next 18 months, sometimes deprived of food, water and sleep, he was denied access to a lawyer. His wife, for a while confined with him, gave birth to a boy in December, 1981, and was released.

Alleged to be chairman of the Communist Party, Mr Sison is still awaiting trial on charges that include conspiracy to commit rebellion and subversion.

## Queensland Premier seizes NZ chocolate

From Tony Durboudin Melbourne

Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the Queensland Premier, has entered the dispute between Australia and New Zealand over the Anzus treaty and introduced an element of farce by impounding a shipment of New Zealand chocolate in Brisbane.

Sir Joh, a right-winger and avowed enemy of socialism, used an obscure state health regulation to freeze the importation of the chocolate last week in retaliation for New Zealand's stand against the entry to its ports of nuclear armed or powered vessels. The regulation stipulates that foodstuffs must bear the importers name and address.

Sir Joh was obviously stung by a remark made last year by Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister. According to Sir Joh, who recalled the remark at the weekend when he announced the chocolate ban, Mr Lange had said: "That stupid Queensland Premier can't do anything to hurt us. He's only got a state to look after."

"I don't expect our action will make the New Zealand Government change its mind," Sir Joh said, "but at least it will highlight their naive anti-nuclear policies."

He said New Zealand was the weak link in the Anzus treaty, and Mr Lange's attitude towards the United States was regrettable. "If necessary, we might look around and see if there are any other New Zealand products given favourable treatment in the past that are really breaking state health regulations."

Meanwhile the left wing of the Australian Labour Party has been angered by a letter Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, wrote to Mr Lange on the nuclear ships issue, which said that the treaty could not have different obligations and meanings for different members.

The federal parliamentary party's left faction has announced that the issue would be a main topic when it meets in Canberra on Thursday. The meeting could embarrass Mr Hawke on the eve of his trip to Washington to meet President Reagan.

## Missionary couple murdered

From Our Correspondent Manila

An Australian missionary and his American wife were murdered on Sunday in their home in Northern Philippines by intruders who left the couple's two children unharmed in their beds, police said yesterday.

Mr Michael Shelling, aged 35, and his wife, Janice, aged 32, were found sprawled together in a pool of blood with gaping neck and head wounds caused, according to police investigation, by Bolos, a native sword.

The Shellings, members of The Assembly of God Church, had worked three years in the Philippines.

## Williams & Glyn's

### Interest Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 28th January 1985 its Base Rate for advances is increased from 12% to 14% per annum. Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 9% to 11½% per annum.



Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

A member of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

## TSB BANK

### Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on 28th January and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 14% p.a.

Trustee Savings Banks Central Board, PO Box 33, 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8LU.

## National Westminster Bank PLC

NatWest announces that with effect from Monday, 28th January, 1985, its Base Rate is increased from 12.00% to 14.00% per annum.

41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP



## Coutts & Co

Coutts & Co. announce that their Base Rate is increased from 12.00% to 14.00% per annum with effect from the 28th January, 1985 until further notice.

The Deposit Rates on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal are as follows:-

11.00% per annum for funds not liable to CRT.  
8.25% per annum for funds liable to CRT (equivalent to 11.79% per annum to a standard rate taxpayer).

Payments of interest made before 6th April, 1985 will normally be at the gross rate.

## Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Plc has increased its Base Rate from 12% to 14% p.a. with effect from Monday 28th January, 1985.

Other rates of interest are increased as follows:  
7-day-notice Deposit Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts - from 9% to 11.5% p.a.

The change in Base Rate and Deposit Account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of Lloyds Bank International Limited The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.



A thoroughbred amongst banks

Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

## Barclays Bank Interest Rates.

### BASE RATE

Barclays Bank PLC announces that with effect from the close of business on 28th January 1985, their Base Rate was increased from 12% to 14%. This new rate also applies to Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited.

BARCLAYS

Reg. Office: 54 Lombard St., EC3P 3AH. Reg. No's 1026167 and 920890.



# Double the trouble, twice the fun

What happens when a leading construction engineer is sent to direct a project in an Arabian desert where there is no hospital for his or her neurosurgeon spouse? Lifestyles are taking extraordinary twists as an increasing number of couples

accept that a wife's career is as important as her husband's - and adjust their lives accordingly. They consider their work to be of equal value so they also share parenting and domestic tasks, but not without "organisational acrobatics".

By Patricia Clough

A high-powered management training expert in Oxford has an important engagement and cannot take her daughter to see a specialist. So another high-powered management expert who lives in Paris arranges to be in Britain that day and takes her instead.

It is just a normal domestic arrangement in the married life of Joanna and Jerome Foster. The deputy head of the Soviet desk and the official running the Polish desk at the Foreign Office invite foreign diplomats and friends to a smart dinner party. They cook it together, host it together, then bid farewell to their guests and wash up together - for John and Judith Macgregor are husband and wife.

Lifestyles are taking extraordinary twists and turns as more and more couples accept that the woman's career is as important as the man's and adjust their lives accordingly.

Not for them the one-career, two-worker system where one job (usually his) is seen as essential and the other (usually hers) as good for the finances and morale but in effect secondary, often to be fitted in with housework and bringing up the children.

Dual-career couples consider their work of equal value, to be equally supported and encouraged, and share parenting and domestic tasks equally. "We regard ourselves as two single professional people who cooperate," says Judith Macgregor.

**6 You cannot expect life to fit into a set pattern. Society changes so fast you must be flexible 9**

But what happens when babies arrive, or when a leading construction engineer is sent to direct a project in an Arabian desert where there is no hospital for his or her neurosurgeon spouse?

The short answer, is each couple finds its own solution: like fingerprints, no two situations are exactly alike. Those who fail soon cease to be dual-career - or to be a couple.

The experience of widely-differing dual-career couples shows, in fact, that their underlying philosophy, the sacrifices and the gains are all very much the same.

"The key word is flexibility," says Jerome Foster. Last year he was offered a dream job in

Paris. Joanna had become involved in very rewarding work in London. The children, Hugo, 15, and Kate, 12, were heading for their O-levels and had already had three major upheavals in their education because of family transfers.

So Jerome went to Paris, Joanna stayed with the children at home in Oxford, commuting daily to London: the family go through organisational acrobatics to stay as close together as possible. This includes three weekends a month for Jerome in Oxford, one for Joanna in Paris, and long telephone calls every night.

David Link has turned flexibility into an art. A computer scientist, he seized his wife's diplomatic career as a chance for a varied and exciting life away from the stifling hierarchy of the large organization he first joined.

He took a postgraduate teaching course, one of his pupils gave him ideas for educational computer programming and now, his wife Joan temporarily based in London, he has a thriving software firm, Highsoft, in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

When Joan is posted abroad again he may accompany her and found a subsidiary or stay at home or start something else.

"You can't expect life to fit into a set pattern. Society is changing so fast you have to be flexible," he says.

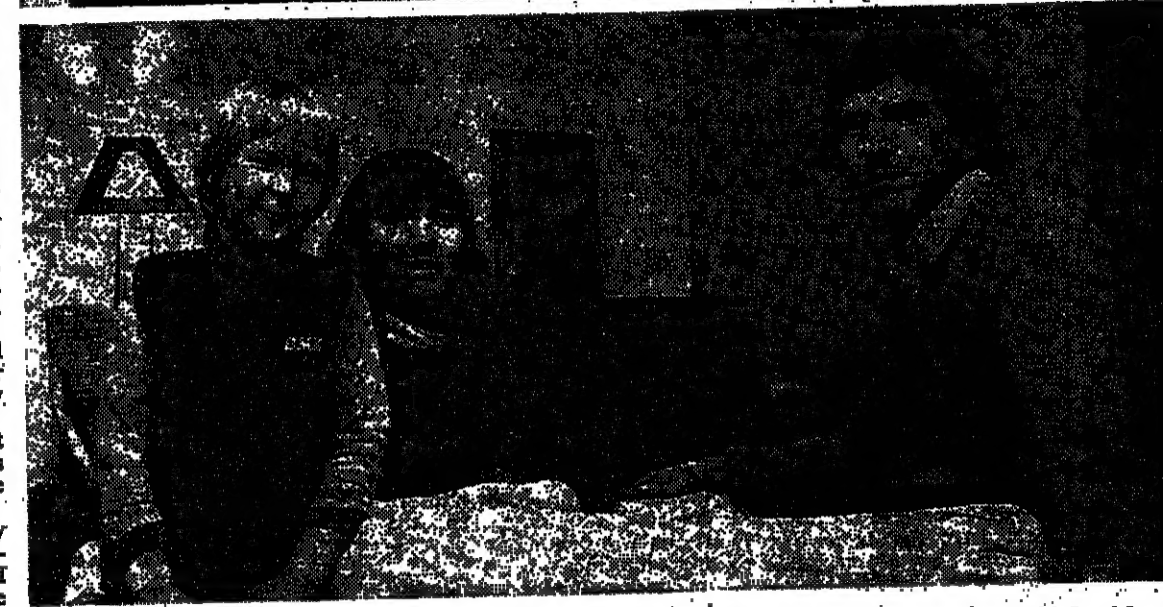
Nicholas Winterton's very traditional life as a Conservative MP was turned on its head 18 months ago when his wife Ann, who had been exclusively a housewife and mother, was elected to Westminster too.

"I was the main breadwinner and when I came home I expected certain things. I took a lot for granted." Now he pitches in, making the beds, washing up, fetching coal, lighting fires, cleaning shoes and is obviously proud of it. "It has worked extremely well. I would never have believed it," he says.

Dual career couples generally accept that there are times when one partner's career has priority and the other will take a back seat, knowing that later on it will be the other way round.

At present Judith Macgregor is on maternity leave with her first baby, knowing that John would be quite happy to take a spell of unpaid leave to be with her if she were posted somewhere and there was no immediate slot for him in the same embassy.

The biggest crunch comes when one partner is expected to move to a different town or even country where the other cannot easily follow.



Dual career couples: Nicholas and Jane Winterton (top left), Joan and David Link with son Matthew (bottom left) and Jerome and Joanna Foster (right)

In the United States, and to a lesser extent in Britain, big corporations are realizing they must adjust to these new problems or risk losing highly-qualified staff.

Ideas being tried in some companies include joint transfers, when couples both work for the same firm, or efforts by the company to find jobs in the new area for the spouse it does not employ. They are introducing transition allowances, retainers and being more flexible in transfer arrangements.

But in the Foreign Office, however, the issue is both painful and, since diplomats have to move regularly from one country to another, almost insoluble.

A number of talented diplomats have dropped out of the service because of their partners' careers, and even more marriages are suffering because of the wives' (occasionally the husbands') sense of frustration.

So the Foreign Office tries hard at least to accommodate its 69 in-service couples.

Where a diplomat is married to, say, a clerical grade employee, this is fairly easy. But if they are of equal rank, like the Macgregors who are both first secretaries, the number of embassies large enough to accommodate them is small and shrinking. And the more diplomats who marry each other, the harder it will be.

Successful couples make a firm rule that every decision about their lives should be thoroughly talked over, the pros and cons carefully weighed and the solutions carefully and clearly worked out. "One does not say 'I want to do this, how can I?' It is 'How can we fit it in?'" says Judith Macgregor.

Couples who have children find they must be ruthless in shutting out their careers from time earmarked for their private lives. "You really have to plan

in order to totally unwind, to have couple time and family time and time for the extended family," says Joanna Foster.

Weekends are sacred, for the Fosters even if an important conference looms on the Mon-

**6 I was the main breadwinner and at home I took a lot for granted 9**

day morning. It often means each has to work late into the night on weekdays. Even the Wintertons MPs, for whom weekends are often the busiest time, have set aside two weekends next year to be with each other and watch rugby matches.

Whatever the couples lifestyle, it has its price. All

complain of the strain of the danger of exhaustion. "You can never do anything. You can never devote yourself to one thing for long enough," says Joan Link. Some couples say their social life suffers, though others make a point of seeing friends.

There are often moments of discouragement. "I sometimes feel like a superwoman and sometimes think I must be crazy to be doing this," she says. During a less active period while the Links were abroad David saw his men friends forging ahead in their careers at home - "often wondering what the hell he was doing there. I told him that is what a lot of wives feel like, but it did not help".

Separation can mean lopsided burdens. Joanna Foster finds herself holding the fort at home and worries that the strain of her job and commuting is preventing her keeping up

her standard of what Jerome calls "200 per cent parenting". Nobody likes household chores, but the men take them for their stride. Two-salary couples, in any case, can often afford help in the house.

However, all enthusiastically insist that it is worth it. A traditional marriage, says David Link, would not be nearly so stimulating. "I thrive on a varied and exciting life. I am doing exactly what I wanted to do and it is great".

"We both need outside stimulus. Both feel if we stayed at home we would go barmy or dry up," says his wife. The Link family are all happy that David had plenty of time to look after their son Matthew, eight, when he was younger.

Children easily adjust and help out with the arrangements, says Joanna Foster who lectures on the problems of divided loyalties for the Industrial Society. At the same time they

come to see that jobs can be fascinating and worthwhile.

"It is much more satisfying now," says Ann Winterton. She and Nicholas are fortunate enough to have neighbouring constituencies and they see more of each other now, while commuting to Westminster and in the House, than they did before.

"Before I tried to understand the strains on Nicholas, but until you have done it yourself you can never really understand the pressures the other is under". Their dual careers have strengthened their relationship, both agree. "I wouldn't want to go back," Nicholas says.

**TOMORROW**

Small businesses: Smart move for a woman's skills

## Pressing view from the gutter

moreover... Miles Kingston

Who are they, these strange old men you sometimes see on Tube trains late at night? You know the ones I mean. They have bottles tucked out of their pockets or sticking tightly under their arms. They sometimes go sprawling headlong, but the bottles never, never get broken. They hold on to them with some sixth sense, like a mother holding her child or a politician getting hold of the wrong end of the stick.

Sometimes you see them huddled up against warm air vents behind big buildings or in railway stations. Their possessions are collected round them in carrier bags and occasionally, in the deep unshaven shadows of their face, you can see a little puff of red as they draw on an old cigarette stub. But who are they?

They never talk to you. Some of them though, shout in your general direction. They either erupt suddenly with a volley of curses and doom, or they mutter loudly non-stop, swearing revenge on some unknown enemy. Most terrifying of all, a few of them smile to themselves and nod, then murmur under their breath, as if they have prior knowledge of a disaster which the rest of us are walking into.

You know the ones I mean, don't you?

But who are they? Well, most of them actually, are ex-editors of national newspapers. If not all of them.

Come closer and listen to what they are actually saying. "God the Government, that's what I say. That's what I say, sod the Government. What do they know about anything? I'll tell you what they know about anything. Nothing. That's what they know. They're making a mess, I tell you! A mess. And why? Because they don't know anything. That's why."

The style has become more staccato, but it's still the same. It's the style of the hard-hitting editorial. "The Government has

landed itself in a mess entirely of its own making. We warned them, but they would not listen. Now they have made their bed and must lie on it." So the Government. What do they know?

From time to time these old traps, these once-proud Fleet Street champions, pause to take deep draught from their bottles. In the old days they had a drinks cabinet in their office and could take a draught whenever they wanted to. Now they have to carry it round with them, but it comes to the same thing.

And who can blame them? Day after day they told the Government what to do, in clear, clear tones. In words that a child, or a newspaper proprietor, could understand, they patiently explained what Britain should do next. Come off it. Get your finger out. Don't live in cloud cuckoo land. Remember who your real friends are. But did the Government ever listen? Of course it didn't.

No wonder these prophets feel without honour. No wonder they are hitting the cider. No wonder they go round and round the Circle Line, telling passengers what to do and still being ignored. Once they had three million readers ignoring them. Now they only have a couple of dozen people ignoring them. That's a circulation drop by any standard.

But is there anything that you or I could do about them? Well, yes, there is, actually. You can go up to one of these fiercely lonely old men - some of them, unbelievably, still in their 30s - and say: "Saw your paper this morning - it looked pretty good. Better from page than the others. And cracking good editorial; that should make the Government tremble!" They won't let on that they

have heard you, but inside they will be trembling with pleasure. Editors try never to show pleasure - someone might ask a favour in return. Or a rise.

But if you can't bear to get near to the smell of cider and sweat of old socks, there's still a way you can help these old champions of the truth. Send as much money as you can afford to SOE (Save Old Editors). Even a couple of hundred would do.

The SOE's address is the same, by coincidence, as the Moreover office. Make your cheque payable to us, if you like. We'll know what to do with it. But don't for heaven's sake send it to the Government. What do they know? Nothing. That's what they know. Believe us.

Historical footnote. The facsimile Times commemorating Churchill's death reminds me that even in his last days the old boy was capable of smart one-upmanship. I remember passing the Notting Hill Classic cinema in 1965 and noticing a big sign on it saying: PAUL NEWMAN WEEK. Underneath a newspaper placard read WINSTON CHURCHILL WEEKER.

To celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Moreover column, we shall be reprinting some of the great jokes from past columns. Here's one from July 17, 1868.

Q. Who were the two worst Prime Ministers in British history?

A. No idea: who were they?

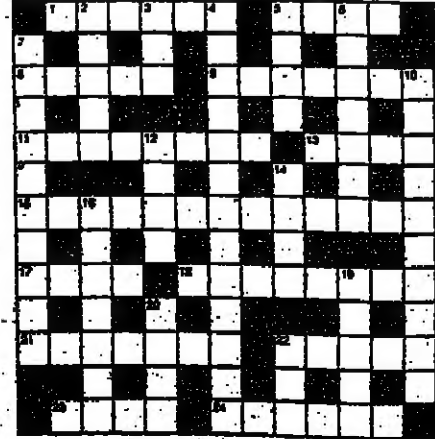
Q. Pitt the Elder and Pitt the Younger.

A. Were they that bad?

Q. Oh yes - they were the Pitts!

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 556)

ACROSS  
1 Haphazard (6)  
2 Immense (4)  
3 Logorous (5)  
4 Permanent (7)  
5 Erratic (8)  
11 Board race game (4)  
12 Pleasure (13)  
17 Midday (4)  
18 Bonanza (8)  
21 Consign (7)  
22 Refuge (5)  
23 Current events (4)  
24 Roof beam (6)  
DOWN  
1 Wrong (5)  
2 Aberdeen river (3)  
3 Dispense badly (13)  
4 Undershirt (4)  
5 Incivilities (7)  
7 Liberal treatment (10)  
10 Without reason (10)  
12 Heroic poem (4)  
14 Hairless (4)  
16 Disciple (7)  
19 Theatre gangway (5)  
22 Not on (3)  
SOLUTION TO NO 555  
ACROSS: 1 Below 4 Lassagne 8 Logia 9 Diocese 10 Escallop 11 Slog  
12 Translucent 17 Loft 18 Give away 21 Manteau 22 Ultra  
23 Endorse 24 Elect  
DOWN: 1 Belief 2 Logic 3 Working 4 Lady of leisure 5 Soot  
6 Grenada 7 Emerge 12 Schizoid 14 Refined 15 Flambo 16 Tyrant  
19 Withe 20 Veer



### DISCOVER THE ART OF BEING A GENTLEMAN

A true gentleman has a distinctive style. He doesn't just behave in a particular way; he dresses in one. That's why Young's provide a wide range of formal wear for men to hire or buy. Suits which match your individual taste, fitted by our trained assistants to ensure that immaculate tailoring is complemented by a perfect fit. At Young's we've discovered the art of turning men into gentlemen. For your nearest branch see page 28

Hire or buy at  
**Young's**  
formal wear for men





# High TECH FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## The Hijack

How style is turning to robotics and computers

The two cups of a Marks and Spencer bra hold a revolutionary new idea which has won the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement.

A computerized machine can now "read" colour, judge it by an absolute standard and remove human error, and the need for the human eye, from colour matching. The result is that the aquamarine bra you buy today will have precisely the same shade - in lightness and brightness - on every part from the cups, to the straps, to the back elastic to the trimmings. If it comes in a set, it will match the pants and slip exactly. And the same process can be applied to any fabric for any garment and every kind of mix-and-match separates.

This may seem a storm in a bra cup to those used to more traditional fashion revolutions in hemline lengths and shoulder widths. Yet it is a good example of how fashion has now hijacked modern technology and is using it to streamline design, to reduce labour-intensive work processes and to give the customer in the shops a more efficient service.

High tech in high fashion plays two different and quite separate roles. The first is in the manufacturing process where it is often - like the computerized hardware for colour measurement - an aid and support to human skills. Patterns are now graded by computer and the pattern pieces laid out to make the most economical use of the fabric. Laser or ultrasonic cutting machines, or advanced sewing machines controlled by microprocessors, all improve production without threatening the work force, but they may take over some of the skilled specialists' work.

The introduction of robots in to fashion factories is less user-friendly to society. Faced with manufacturing competition from low labour-cost countries, the clothing industry is seeking to mechanize production lines as car factories have done. Work studies show that a minimum of 20 per cent (and a maximum of 70 per cent) of the cost of a garment made in Europe lies in the labour, so it makes economic sense to let a robot take over from a person on the payroll.

I have been looking at various aspects of new technology in the fashion industry. The most innovative is the colour measurement standard developed by Marks and Spencer with Instrumental Colour Systems, who jointly received the award last October. Neil Plumb, technical manager of M&S, explained that the human eye sees colours quite differently and is discerning of some colours, like blues, yet tolerant of yellow. Colours need to match in both daylight and electric light, both bedroom tungsten and shop floor strip light.

"Before we had the hardware for measuring colour and computing its exact equation, there used to be just a visual test in the judgement of four people," says Mr Plumb. "Now we have a new confidence

### AUTOMATIC HANDLING SYSTEM

Above: Computerized pattern cutting and laying out and an automatic handling system at Alexon's factory in Milton Keynes. Navy cropped jacket, poly/viscose, £89; navy tailored trousers, poly/wool, £49; white cotton short-sleeved shirt, £22.95. Alexon, 60 Conduit Street W1 and shops countrywide. Silver-plated compass brooch £23, clip earrings £25, by Gary Wright and Sheila Teague from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1; white leather belt £15.95 by Otto Glanz.

because we can talk to each other about colour in the same language."

This language is a colour equation measured in lightness/darkness, brightness/dullness and in the shade itself, taking into account the different colours and lustres, and presented mathematically with a pass/fail rating.

"Today, colour for us is a minor business," says Peter Klein, the managing director of Formark in Letchworth, a factory that stitches together 14,400 bra cups a day for Marks and Spencer.

Mr Klein invested £20,000 on the spectrochromometer to "read" the colour and the computer system that measures the colour and prints out a reflectance curve to see if a sample has drifted away from the absolute standard. Bales of fabric can also be read and sorted in this way. "This takes the subjectiveness out of quality control," Mr Klein says. "Most of our suppliers are now under pressure from us to have the machine themselves. Because most of our fabrics are approved first time, the lead times have been cut by four weeks."

Few consumers (least of all this fashion editor) realize that there can be 35 different processes, from fastenings to trimmings, involved in making one bra; most customers are merely concerned that their undies match and will survive the washing machine (the agent in a washing powder is another problem when selecting a dye that will perform consistently). Jaeger's new computerized link-up for their 12 London stores is designed to aid the customer immediately at the point of sale. Inter-linked terminals fed automatically with the stock position of all the stores, can search and find a garment for the customer while she/he is in the store.

This should mean that if you want the red in a size 14, it can be located for you at the other end of a taxi ride. For Jaeger's provincial stores, which rely less on passing trade and more on faithful customers, the system is slightly different. A



### COLOUR MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGY

Left: The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement went to Marks and Spencer and Instrumental Colour Systems Ltd for developing new technology to measure colour. It brings the consumer a bra in which the different materials used for cups, straps, elastic and trimmings are consistent in colour. Embroidered nylon bra in light blue, white or natural, sizes 34-38 (A cup), 34-40 (B and C cups) £3.99 from Marks and Spencer. Pastel checked shirt by In-Wear £26.95 from Harrods' Younger Set.

Make-up by Jaffe Bakke using 17's laser beam shadows in bright whites; marmalade orange lips. All from Boots. Hair by Gregory Casaly for Joshua Galvin.

Photographs by IAIN McKELL

### MAKING MCANDROID

Mcandroid is made by Jon Barron and Alan Dun to order or for hire for promotional work. It operates from a computer centre inside. Other androids available with limited function or for display. Mcandroids Ltd, Unit 2, Carrow Street, London SE5. Telephone 01 733 4862.



### INTER-STORE COMPUTERISED TILLS

Left: Every purchase at Austin Reed's 42 branches is processed through a computerised till, for daily information. Wool dress in red and beige, £99 from Options at Austin Reed, Regent Street and branches. White glasses and patent belt from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road SW3

### RETAIL STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

Right: Computer links between Jaeger's 12 London stores help customers. Cream herringbone wool/poly over-size jacket £109 from selected Jaeger branches, pleated wool/poly skirt £69, also navy check, all branches. Linen/cotton vest £21. Map of world earrings by Gary Wright/Sheila Teague.



computer link with Jaeger's central stock point at King's Lynn is fed overnight with customer requirements as special orders. These are then despatched by road (for heavy items like suits or coats) or parcel post (lightweight items). It means, according to Bob Fannell, of Fannell Group, that the customer can be served immediately at the point of sale. Inter-linked terminals fed automatically with the stock position of all the stores, can search and find a garment for the customer while she/he is in the store.

This morning, Roy Ward, deputy Managing Director and Merchandise Director of Austin Reed, found on his desk a print-out of every single sale in the 42 stores across the country, detailed precisely in type, colour and size. A large capital investment in computerized tills means that information on

all sales is collated, stored and fed back instantly.

"It is revolutionary for us," Mr Ward says. "Up to now, our systems have been hand-to-mouth, relying for information on swing tickets returned or people in the shop making lists. This gives us fast, accurate information, so we should be able to work our business on a smaller stock and be flexible to customer demands."

Alexon is a manufacturer, supplier and retailer in one, its factory at Milton Keynes is a model for the 21st century and as far removed from the Kentish Town sweatshops psychologically, as it is geographically. Computerized pattern grading and lay-making has done away with tailors'

chalk. The mechanized automatic handling system, with hangers programmed to move garments mechanically round the factory to the 30 different work stations, is now doing away with people. Alexon make 500,000 garments a year and the factory seems to run itself.

This is, of course, the implicit threat in the robot, whose 20th-century history has been both as a cult figure and a personification of fears about the progress of science.

Jon Barron and his partner Alan Dun have worked for two years to build and programme their android as an acceptable face of the feared robot.

The Mcandroid is tall, handsome and performs a variety of functions from his microchip

heart. His current application is for promotional use for rock music videos or trade fairs, but Mr Barron is now looking for investment to undertake other projects. These include making androids for theme parks and even developing an "aesthetic" robot for the home.

The Mcandroid seems to me to capture precisely the mood of fashion, as it moves from a belief in craft and nature-knowledge to embrace man-made fibres and high tech. Fashion has an uneasy capacity to grasp fundamental sociological shifts and express them visually. An android in the window will be the outward expression of high tech computers, colour-screening and robotics in store.

## Now the vaccine victims fight back

On May 5, 1976 Richard Bonthorne, aged seven months, had the second in what was intended to be a routine series of three vaccinations against whooping cough shortly afterwards he went into severe convulsions. Richard, now aged 9, is profoundly and irreversibly brain-damaged.

"He is helpless, almost like a vegetable," says Dr Gordon Stewart, former Professor of Public Health at Glasgow University.

"His bowels can move, his eyes can move and he seems to see light, but otherwise there is a total lack of responsiveness. His parents have to do everything for him."

Richard Bonthorne's case, which opens today in Edinburgh's Court of Session, is the first vaccine damage claim to reach a court hearing in Britain. His parents, John and Iris Bonthorne, now living near Dorchester in Dorset, are claiming £250,000 compensation.

In a legal action against the Fife Health Board, Dr Christopher Barton, the general practitioner who administered the vaccine, and Mary Albiston, a health visitor attached to Dr Barton's group practice. The hearing is expected to take eight weeks.

In some 25 other cases, writs have been issued against doctors or health authorities or both, some also naming the Secretary of State for Social Services and a few, the manufacturers of the vaccine.

Two cases - those of Susan Loveday, aged 14, and Johnnie Kinnear, aged 15 - are down for hearing in the High Court in London early next year.

In Britain, claims against drug companies are notoriously complicated, particularly in vaccine cases where it is often impossible to identify which manufacturer's vaccine was used. "In 90 per cent of cases the medical notes do not show the brand of vaccine," says Noel Buchanan, legal adviser to a number of parents. And the

absence in many cases of contraindications in the baby's medical history or an adverse reaction to a previous injection makes it hard to prove negligence against medical staff.

The parents of vaccine-damaged children made a significant breakthrough in their fight for compensation last July when Johnnie Kinnear, in a preliminary ruling, won permission to take legal action against the Secretary of State, despite the Government's move to have the claim struck out. His is a test case for more than 300 claims which are about to be launched against the DHSS for allegedly failing to inform parents about the risks of vaccination. These children, including Richard, are among the 600 or so who have already been awarded a flat £10,000 under the Government's no-fault compensation scheme, but they could be in line for six-figure sums if the court action succeeds.

The issue of the Government's liability for the plight of

vaccine victims will not be aired until February 1986, when the Kinnear case is due to reach a High Court hearing. Richard Bonthorne's claim against the Secretary of State for Scotland was thrown out at a preliminary hearing in 1981.

The DHSS is warning that a new whooping cough epidemic could be on the way, as the number of children vaccinated has dropped to little more than 50 per cent. So the Bonthorne case will add further fuel to the controversy over the risks versus the benefits of whooping cough vaccine. The Association of Parents of Vaccine Damaged Children claims that the risks are soft-pedalled in the latest booklet for parents, which puts the chance of brain damage at one in 310,000 injections. This is misleading, the Association says, because each child receives three injections, and on these figures the risk would be more meaningfully stated as one in 100,000 children.

But even this is a gross underestimate, argues Dr Ste-

wart, whose long-term study of whooping cough and vaccination, partly financed by the DHSS but not made public by the Department, estimates the risk as between 1 in 25,000 and 1 in 50,000.

"The figure of one in 100,000 is derived from a single study based on criteria - length of time the child was kept in hospital and how long the convulsions lasted - which would leave at least half the brain-damaged children out of the statistics," Dr Stewart's report concludes. "To a first-born infant in a non-deprived home, the risks of vaccination at present are higher than those of whooping cough."

Clare Dyer

TOMORROW

Congress: Behind the scenes on Capitol Hill

MANOLO BLAHNIK

SHOES

Sale

NOW ON

49-51 OLD CHURCH STREET LONDON SW3 6SS

PHONE 352 8622 AND 352 3863

LONDON'S FINEST SELECTION OF LUXURY BEDS - ALL REDUCED IN OUR WINTER SALE - NOW ON

BEDS - PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY	
6'0" x 6'0" STAPLES DIPLOMAT	£2,028
6'0" x 6'0" SLEEPZEE EXCELLENCE	£1,610
5'6" x 6'0" RELYON AMBASSADOR	£1,017
5'0" x 6'0" VI-SPRING VISCOUNTESS	£1,022
5'0" x 6'0" MILLBROOK ROMNEY	£515
5'0" x 6'0" STAPLES CONSUL	£1,148
5'0" x 6'0" SLEEPZEE EATON	£600
5'0" x 6'0" VI-SPRING VITALITY	£376
3'0" x 6'0" SLEEPZEE EXECUTIVE pair zipped and linked together	£1,054

SPECIAL OFFERS	
SLEEPZEE CADOGAN Double bed size	£878
RELYON MANHATTAN Double bed size	£812
CUDDLER HYDABED Single bed size	£626

CONTINENTAL QUILTS - SUPER SAVING	
New White Goose Down Filled Continental Quilts	
4'6" x 6'6" Single bed size	£155
6'6" x 6'6" Double bed size	£216
7'6" x 7'6" King size	£264
8'6" x 8'6" Super size	£360

Free delivery on orders over £100 in England and Wales. Prices include delivery to your door. Delivery to Scotland and Northern Ireland at extra cost. Free delivery on orders over £100 in England and Wales. Prices include delivery to your door. Delivery to Scotland and Northern Ireland at extra cost.

London Bedding Centre

26-27 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9NE Tel: 01-235 7541/4 Also at Bourne Ave., The Square, Bournemouth, Tel: 01482 304830

The Chelsea Design Co  
SALE  
ends 31 Jan  
FINAL REDUCTIONS  
Sydney St, Chelsea, London SW3

PREGNANT?

Free Maternity wear Catalogue

including Maternity wear, shoes, hats, coats, and more.

Write to: The Maternity Catalogue, 17, Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

Send a stamp for your free catalogue.

Write to: The Maternity Catalogue, 17, Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

Send a stamp for your free catalogue.

Write to: The Maternity Catalogue, 17, Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

Send a stamp for your free catalogue.

Write to: The Maternity Catalogue, 17, Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.

Send a stamp for your free catalogue.

Write to: The Maternity Catalogue, 17, Regent Street, London W1B 4ET.



[illegible]





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## FAIR TRADING IN THE CITY

Mr Norman Tebbit has chosen a challenging subject for his return to the centre of the parliamentary stage. The White Paper on the control of financial services, which he plans to introduce this afternoon, may not be an intense party issue. It will, however, set the framework in which the revolution in the financial services business will unfold in the next few years. The decisions taken may well determine the success or failure of that revolution in combining greater competition and flexibility, earning the confidence of the fast-growing army of private investors and ensuring the development of London's position as an international financial centre.

There is every reason for Mr Tebbit to be confident that he has the principles right. They stem from the review of investor protection by Professor Lawrence Gower, set up back in July 1981 and published a year ago. Professor Gower reached his main conclusions for improving protection before the Stock Exchange reached its historic deal with the Government to end fixed broking commissions and, consequently, to break down the traditional separation of functions between firms in the City, which had itself provided much of the theoretical protection against investors being taken for a ride by the professionals. This added powerfully to the need for a new Investor Protection Bill. But further consideration has not required changes in the basic principles laid down by Professor Gower. This suggests they are robust and well-founded. They have since won wide support from an initially sceptical City.

The three pillars of Professor Gower's approach are supervised voluntary self-regulation, licensing of businesses to give authority to rules and codes of conduct and providing both the

customer and the supervisors with more information. Such a system relies on the powerful incentives for the collective practitioners of any trade to maintain the confidence of the public while avoiding a hefty new bureaucracy that could stifle initiative at the taxpayer's expense.

The City already provides examples of the effectiveness of voluntary investor protection, for instance in the Stock Exchange and the City's takeover panel and of the perils of complacency that so damaged the reputation of Lloyd's before it was reformed. Each kind of business should have its own self-regulating agency, from the venerable Stock Exchange to newcomers such as the Association of Future Brokers and Dealers, but they need to be buttressed by an organization that can make sure that the club rules protect investors from being made fools of but do not protect members from competition. This upper tier regulator needs to bring traders and customers together to supervise the performance of the trade associations, provide them with statutory backing and act as an ombudsman for public complaints.

But will the details of Mr Tebbit's White Paper fulfil these fine principles? Ministerial thinking in public certainly gives rise to some doubts. Splitting the statute based supervisory authority into two - for City markets and for life assurance and unit trusts - makes administrative sense, for the two organisations will take over from the Bank of England and the Department of Trade. But that split was a weakness of the old system that should not be perpetuated into the new world of financial conglomerates that operate from money markets to the doorstep. Licensing practitioners of financial services by requiring

memberships of the organisations that regulate their trade gives the latter teeth to enforce their rules. But withdrawing what is in effect a licence to trade is so drastic a penalty that traders or brokers will think many times before applying it to their fellows. There needs to be a much more subtle range of penalties for transgression, from suspension to fines or undoing deals, if the system is to work.

Moreover, even today's progressive Stock Exchange Council shows some reluctance to give enough priority to providing enough information to customers to ensure they are dealing at the best prices - a new problem brought by the likely breakdown of the distinction between dealers and agents. Information is a far better protection for the investor than trying to impose artificial walls between different sections of the same firm.

This breakdown of the distinctions between advisers, agents and dealers brings wider problems. Broad principles laid down by statute will, in practice, require ever more detailed rules. That breeds a legalistic mentality that looks for loopholes rather than acting "in the spirit". As the Takeover Panel has discovered, that in turn leads to ever more detailed regulation, the inevitable bonanza for lawyers and can freeze practices so as to curb innovation and competition.

This trend needs to be watched carefully. For today, however, there need be few worries about that. The upsurge of competition and innovation has brought the need for a framework that can ensure fair play and confidence. That is the Government's domain and Mr Tebbit will do the City and the public a great service if he can put the new framework in place as quickly as possible to cope with some inevitably stormy times ahead.

## REMEMBERING THOSE WHO DUG ON

There is a danger in tying too many exaggerated expectations to the talks on the coal dispute which begin today. Of course there are the best possible reasons to wish a quick end to a strike which has caused such damage to our social and political life in so many ways and for so long. The end can scarcely be far off. But too much eagerness can actually defer the prospect of a just settlement. It may undermine the National Coal Board's negotiating position and put at risk all the crucially important gains which can and must be secured. There is a place for magnanimity, but it must be exercised within the context of a firm grasp of fundamental objectives. Preconditions or no preconditions, the gap between the expressed positions of the two sides remains as wide as ever.

The strike has been sustained in its course by an extraordinary succession of gleams of hope which proved false - hopes of rescue by the overseas, the railwaymen, the dockers (twice), the TUC, and the winter itself. Now there is virtually only one more light still left glimmering: the hope that the decline of the

pound will at some stage compel the Government to come to a compromise to reassure overseas investors. In this one respect, some miners may feel that time is still on their side.

But this is the most fallacious will o' the wisp of all. Certainly the economic uncertainty created by the strike is one factor of the pounds' decline, though it is a less significant one than the price of oil - for Britain is seen as a country floating on North Sea oil rather than one with its foundations rooted in cheap coal. In foreign eyes, the coal strike has been evidence that the British disease is still endemic. It has indeed affected confidence, and the only way that confidence can be restored will be to end the conflict on terms that leave no shadow of doubt that the strike has failed.

It is not only on the central issue of closures for economic reasons that a fudge would be disastrous. No bargain would be morally acceptable which jeopardised the interests of working miners for the sake of peace. There are still many pits where only a small number of courageous men have accepted the futility of the action and resolved

to cross the picket-lines. They have identified themselves now, and if the strike ends before there have been significant further returns they will be highly vulnerable to reprisals from a resentful majority.

The Coal Board must be ready to take the firmest disciplinary action to protect these workers. Its resolve in this regard will be judged largely by how firmly it maintains its refusal to re-engage the 500 or so miners who have been dismissed for various criminal offences during the dispute. It is too easy for dismissals even for sabotage or violence during a strike to be meted out and received as part of the shadow-play of the dispute, to be wiped away in the final negotiation. But some of these cases involve very severe attacks which are neither legally nor morally excused by having been made "in furtherance of a trade dispute", and which may too easily serve as a warning of retributions to be taken after the strike is over. The miners who, at real risk to themselves, rejected the irrational, intimidatory and unconstitutional struggle foisted on them by their leaders deserve better of us than that.

## BULL RING GRAND PRIX

Beware the spoilsports. This afternoon in the House of Commons they will be the ones raising their voices and saying nay when an innocuous piece of private legislation comes up for second reading. This is the Birmingham City Council Bill, better known as the Bull Ring Grand Prix Bill. It starts life as a harmless Birmingham self-promotion so that Niki Lauda can go burning rubber down the inner ring road, but it might, just might, end in the creation of jobs and opportunities for enterprise in a latter-day distressed area. Objection to the bill will spin out proceedings, waste scarce parliamentary time and conceivably doom a measure which merits the support of those on the left who favour municipal self-help and, on the right, advocates of competition and private business regeneration.

Birmingham (all parties, all sectors) wants to stage motor racing in the city streets. Cue for guffaws about a backdrop devoid

of Monegasque palms. But urban racing has been projected in Paris and Detroit. Later this year formula one racing is planned along avenues of Rome laid out by an inter-war Italian planner with a fascination for railway time-tables. Birmingham's town planners of the 1950's may not have had grand prix racing in mind but they have bequeathed to the city a network of roads in which - the council says - it is feasible to carve a two and a half miles circuit with controlled spectator access.

To close roads and suspend the operations of the road traffic acts even if only for one day a year, Birmingham needs a bill - and no small bill, it must be said, its 21 clauses and three schedules showing just how extensive the regime of road regulations now is. The bill also empowers the council to spend ratepayers' money on a race: the project is meant to be self-financing and whether or not it is, is a matter entirely for the citizens of Birmingham. The only objec-

tions can come from vested interests: the parliamentary friends of Silverstone and Brands Hatch (whose income from grand prix is indeed vital to the maintenance of the infrastructure of Britain's thriving motor sport industry) and parliamentary friends of British cities, jealous that they did not themselves first think of this way of putting their white elephants to work.

Motor racing in what used to be Britain's motown sounds fitting and if the economics of the sport and the politics (gallic and passionate) of the Fédération Internationale du Sport Automobile can stand it, then well and good. What matters is that Birmingham, true to tradition, is realizing that prosperity requires the local economy to adapt: if the service sector - such as grand prix racing - offers work that is where the city must re-specialize. And there should be no work among the government's supporters for spoilsports.

## Decline of sterling

From Dr R. P. Haining  
Sir, It seems that the present sterling crisis has a silver lining - the opportunity to pursue an export-led recovery, particularly through trade with the US. Even putting aside our lack of past success in this area, one might still wonder whether such expectations are reasonable.

Sterling has been a volatile currency and if competitiveness in foreign markets does indeed depend as crucially on exchange rates as claimed, it is hard to see why

companies should commit, over the long term, scarce capital to an export enterprise that might turn sour in some future round of exchange rate movements.

Such endeavours in markets they may know little about might appear ill-advised, particularly in the context of high interest rates.

The hope of export-led recovery is probably as unrealistic as the developing economic climate as the alternative of public-sector investment-led recovery, raising as it does the spectres of renewed inflation and rising imports.

A different objective should be to focus on reclaiming and developing lost home markets - since a falling pound, by raising the prices of imported goods, offers this more realistic opportunity as well.

One plank in such a policy ought to be the promotion of a more vigorous policy for the depressed regions of our country.

Yours faithfully,  
R. P. HAINING,  
University of Sheffield,  
Department of Geography,  
Sheffield, South Yorkshire,  
January 16.

## Protection of the child at work

From the Director of the Low Pay Unit

Sir, Robin Cook describes the Low Pay Unit as "assiduous" for its campaign in defence of the wages councils (feature, January 23). Digby Anderson, writing on the same page about our recent report on child labour, considers us dangerously "progressive". Should we be flattered or insulted, I wonder?

In common parlance, "progress" is normally to be welcomed. In this context it might imply a move towards a situation in which school children are no longer employed illegally in factories and construction sites, in jobs which expose them to physical danger or leave them so tired that their school work suffers.

For Mr Anderson, describing himself with impeccable honesty as an "unlearned man in a blazer", all this is puzzling. Why should employers not use this school-leaver workforce as a cheap alternative to the labour of adults or school-leavers? Why should children be prevented from risking their own physical wellbeing?

Maybe only a dozen children out of our sample suffered "serious hurt" due to their employment, according to Mr Anderson's calculations. The rest should be pleased. Tell that to the parents, or to the families of the 510 children who, according to the latest official statistics revealed since publication of the report, suffered major accidents at work in 1982 (a figure which understates the true picture).

Mr Anderson's views reflect the politics of smugness. And this is the importance of the two articles which nestled side by side in your paper. Robin Cook reminds us that the conservatism now in the ascendancy, starkly illustrated by Mr Anderson's self-satisfied jibes against progress, contrasts sharply with that which upholds principles of fairness and finds exploitation distasteful.

Churchill established the wages councils which this Government now plans to abolish. The Employment of Children Act, designed to provide better protection for children at work, passed through Parliament during the Heath government, although it has never since been brought into operation.

Those of us who welcome progress can only hope that the revitalization of liberal conservatism can encourage the "unlearned men in blazers" to develop a less self-satisfied approach.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRIS POND, Director,  
Low Pay Unit,  
9 Upper Berkeley Street, W1,  
January 24.

## Degree for Mrs Thatcher

From the Master of University College, Oxford

Sir, Everyone must have his own viewpoint, but I should be grateful if I might express my own that it would be entirely wrong to regard the question of an honorary degree for the Prime Minister as one involving any political implications.

The reason for the award should be that an Oxford graduate has, through the exercise of the democratic process, achieved the highest position in the land and for the first time ever that position has gone to a woman.

It would seem to me that this consideration and this consideration alone renders the award entirely appropriate and proper and nullifies the arguments to the contrary so far advanced. May I again say that this is a view that I express on my own behalf. Each and every one of my colleagues at the university will express their own opinion.

It will I think be reasonably well known that I am not and have never been a supporter of the Conservative Party. I seek the courtesy of your columns only because lameness prevents me from participating in the debate.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
GOODMAN,  
University College,  
Oxford,  
January 28.

## 40 years of peace

From Sir John Dilke

Sir, Your Bonn correspondent (report, January 19) makes a number of valid and pertinent points about Germany and the fortieth anniversary of 1945, to which it is to be hoped due attention may be paid. It may also be helpful to consider the analogy between Germany after 1945 and France after 1815.

At the Congress of Vienna, after 26 years of fluctuating warfare and with the help of sometimes reluctant or unwilling allies, we succeeded in reducing France to a reasonable size and frame of mind, and ever since then the French have enjoyed more or less respectable governments.

Similarly after 1945, following 31 years of intermittent strife and disorder, and with the help of reluctant, uncertain or unwilling allies, we reduced Germany to a more reasonable situation, and since then the Germans have enjoyed more or less respectable governments. The East Germans have their allotted place in the new arrangement of Europe, like the Poles in 1815. That problem can be - indeed has been - dropped from the agenda.

We should all therefore address ourselves, as our ancestors did in 1815, to the formidable but not impracticable business of living beside the Bear, without becoming his dinner. Let those who wish to celebrate anniversaries do so in peace and concord, whether it be the Boynes, Hastings, or the fall of Constantinople or Rome.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN DILKE,  
Ludlupis,  
Eichingham,  
Sussex,  
January 21.

## Public interest in a plan for coal

From the Directors of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Policy Studies Institute and the Joint Energy Programme

Sir, Some time in the next few days or weeks the coal strike is likely to be settled, presumably on the basis which excludes the NUM demand that pits shall not be closed on economic grounds. Some more positive plans will now have to be agreed between Government, NCB and mineworkers about the future of the industry, if only because the existing and much abused Plan for Coal expires this year.

This will set the size and shape of the coal industry, which affects not only those who work in it but also consumers and taxpayers, for many years to come.

We are profoundly concerned lest these plans may be worked out behind closed doors in Whitehall without public discussion of the proper place of coal in the UK energy economy or of the desirable balance between imports and domestic production.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES EBERLE (Royal Institute of International Affairs),  
JOHN PINDER (Policy Studies Institute),  
ROBERT BELGRAVE (Joint Energy Programme),  
10 St James's Square, SW1,  
January 25.

From Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, FRS

Sir, It may be a shock to those not in the NUM to realise that its structure has remained "fixed" since 1944. Changes to keep the running of the coal industry fully acceptable both to its members and to the country as a whole might naturally be expected, and regarded with sympathy. But when contemplating optimum provisions for British energy needs, the situation is quite different from 1944, since we now have at least a quadrilateral to consider.

Fully effective provisions from British coal remain a major pole of

this quadrilateral. But as a second pole, abundant resources of cheaply worked coal have been opened up overseas even since 1944 and press on the markets.

Questions and debates about free trade versus protection in national provisions for coal energy in some ways recapitulate Victorian debates about free trade versus protection in national provisions for corn, and indeed they involve human as well as technical economic issues of similar complexity.

A third pole of the energy quadrilateral is, of course, the successful generation of energy from nuclear resources, where British inventiveness and managerial skills have much to give to the world, as well as to British industry. And fourthly, it can hardly be disputed that Britain has been singled out quite providentially through favourable energy supplies from North Sea oil deposits, though whether we are making more than a transient spendthrift use of this unique energy bonus can be disputed.

In all, the British energy quadrilateral now calls for much improved handling, not only in regard to humans concerned, but with regard to technical economic issues affecting the whole country.

I am, etc.  
A. R. UBBELOHDE,  
Imperial College, Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology,  
Prince Consort Road, SW7,  
January 24.

From Mrs M. Smyth

Sir, It is too much to hope that when the coal strike ends we shall not hear the words "victory" or "defeat" nor reference to "winning" or "losing" from either members of Parliament or the media, but that we can all rejoice that the strike is over?

Yours faithfully,  
M. SMYTH,  
Coombe Cottage,  
Callington, Cornwall,  
January 25.

## Teachers' assessment

From Professor A. M. Ross

Sir, Though we did not publish the survey to which Mr Morris refers (January 23) till 1982, the information was collected in 1979/80. The figures on the school teaching experience of the teacher trainers were certainly revealing and the system moved fast to alter the situation we found. Were a survey to be undertaken now a somewhat different picture would appear.

However, let Sir Keith Joseph and Mr Morris reflect also on the fact that whatever the faults of our training system may be, remarkably few newly-qualified entrants fail the probationary year. Since all problematical cases are seen by Her Majesty's Inspectors (at the suggestion of the employers concerned) this would seem to indicate a high level of satisfaction on the part of those who receive our product.

No doubt we "could do better" and we shall, but meanwhile let us not interfere with the national sport of baiting the teacher-trainers. ALEC ROSS, Director,  
School of Education,  
University of Lancaster,  
University House, Lancaster.

## Age of chivalry

From Commander James Wood, RN (ret'd)

Sir, Because I am only 68 and pride myself on looking quite fit and even virile, I too was a little nonplussed, while standing in a crowded Tube, to be offered her seat by a comely young lady of about 20.

However, I recovered just enough presence of mind to accept with alacrity, provided she sat on my knee.

I hope to remain, Sir, your most constant reader  
JAMES WOOD,  
Kingsham Court,  
Kingsham, Nr Presteigne, Powys.

## Accusative ending

From Miss Lynne Craig

Sir, If I may jump on your linguistic ace-saw... Your editorial of January 22 makes reference to "Scargillite MPs". Is it by design or whimsy that Scargill spawns "Scargillite" thus joining ranks with "Benite", "Cordite" and other explosive substances - whereas Churchill is accorded the veneration enjoyed by "Virgilian", "Oxonian", "Georgian" etc?

I think we should be told.  
Yours faithfully,  
LYNNE CRAIG,  
Clackmannan College of Further Education, Branshill Road,  
Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

## Cyprus breakdown

From Mr Cyril D. Townsend, MP for Bexleyheath (Conservative) and Mr Alfred Dubs, MP for Battersea (Labour)

Sir, The precise causes of the breakdown of the United Nations summit meeting on Cyprus are, as yet, unclear. It appears, however, that the two main stumbling blocks have been the interrelated questions of Turkish troop withdrawal and differing interpretations, on the part of President Kyprianou and Mr Denktash, as to the *raison d'être* of the summit itself.

If it is the case, as Mr de Cuellar clearly believes, that there has, despite the present acrimonious exchanges, been a substantial "narrowing of the gap", then there is an overwhelming case for a new summit meeting to be convened at the earliest possible date. We therefore urge the British Government, and the international community, to support the Secretary General's request for such a meeting and to play an active part in ironing out such misunderstandings as arose during the current round of talks.

On the question of Turkish troop withdrawal, which Mr Denktash

## Children in custody

Frank Mr Maurice Logan-Salton

Sir, Is there not a case for applying to social workers and probation officers a similar system of evaluation to that proposed for teachers by Sir Keith Joseph?

The rate of increase in the admission of children to custodial institutions which are likely to make them even worse in their attitudes and behaviour has soared, despite the massive decrease in the school-age population. The admissions are for increasingly minor offences.

The social-work profession has had immediate access to excellent residential facilities, which, if used appropriately, could decrease the possibility of a youngster's eventual admission to a Prison Department establishment.

A Monday Club paper, of which I was the author (Institutions for Young Offenders) refers to "the tragedy of children being increasingly sent to institutions where the staff neither have the skill, nor the training, nor much interest, in assessing and working through their problematic behaviour".

Perhaps the social workers and probation officers who, for administrative convenience, actually recommend to courts that juveniles are sent to custodial institutions, might have more in common with that description of some Prison Department staff than their professional associations would wish to admit.

Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE LOGAN-SALTON,  
43 Falmouth Road,  
Heaton,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,  
January 15.

## Trial of Syed Kazim

From Mrs Midah Rushworth

Sir, Your correspondent's despatch (January 11) from Islamabad about the secret trial of Syed Raza Kazim, does not convey that, during his "year in custody" he has been held in solitary confinement, subjected to barbarous treatment and continuous interrogations. Recently, seriously debilitated and ill, he has been sadistically exposed to the cold winds on the top of Attock Fort in the far north of the country.

Although his state of health has been known since March to be very grave, the Pakistan Government has persisted in its story that he is well, ignoring requests for independent medical opinion.

The military authorities have had a full year to prepare their case, yet the prosecution is based only on statements obtained by torture from



## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 29 1913

Following the defeat of Turkey in the Balkan Wars (1912-1913), Macedonia, hitherto a province of the Ottoman Empire, was divided between Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia (Yugoslavia) in August 1913.

## THE MASSACRES IN MACEDONIA

(From our own correspondent)

CONSTANTINOPLE. The *Jeune Turc* has recently been carrying on a campaign against the atrocities which, it is alleged, have been committed by the Allies and its articles have been reproduced in Committee organs here. The figures have been much exaggerated, and there seems no reason to believe that the main object of this organ is to divert popular attention from the errors and misdeeds of the Committee of Union and Progress, especially the Jewish element therein, and to excite the hostility of the masses against the Christians. It is curious that the German and Austrian newspapers, now quoted in the *Jeune Turc* as "able exceptions" to the silence of the European Press, should have maintained such a remarkable calm during the atrocities which accompanied the disarmament of Macedonia, the application of the Band Law, and the campaign against the Malisovci.

That great atrocities have been committed on both sides in Macedonia is too true, but to estimate the number of the Christians massacred in Macedonia at half a million is a colossal exaggeration. There are not more than 600,000 Muslims in Macedonia, and although a Census taken at the present moment would show a great decrease in the numbers, this is due mainly to the fact that the Muslims of Macedonia have borne the brunt of the fighting in the western theatre of war, losing heavily both in killed and in prisoners of war. While numbers have emigrated to Constantinople and Asia Minor.

The number of non-combatants who perished in the massacres is not easily ascertained, but on each date as I have been able to procure information, it is a maximum of 20,000 Muslims and 15,000 Christians in the whole of European Turkey.

The Muslims were mostly killed by irregulars or in the peasant jacqueries, which followed the defeat of the Turkish troops; massacres took place at Seres, where 800 were killed, mostly by followers of San-danaky, the former protegee of the Young Turks; and in the Strumitsa region between Gümüldjina and Keshan, where it is believed over 1,500 were killed and many women were outraged. The Christians suffered most in the Drama-Novrook area, where over 800 Bulgarians were killed on November 4, without distinction of sex or age; at the village of Plevna, where 182 were burned; in the barracks near Demir-Hissar many more were slain; in the Djuma-i-Bala-Novrook region, in the country between Gümüldjina and Keshan; and in Keshan, where it is believed estimated at from 20 to 34 more, were burned and from 20 to 30 per cent of the inhabitants were killed; and in Epirus, where statistics of the loss of life are lacking. The odious massacres of Muslims which have taken place in the Strumitsa district, for the most part after trial by revolutionary Court-martials, cannot be described as reprisals since less than 80 Christians had been killed in that region before the advent of the forces of the Balkan League. As yet no information has been well-informed sources of the slaughter of non-combatants in the vilayet of Kosovo was confined to the districts between Ushak and Kumanovo (by retreating Turkish troops) and between the Ljerna river and Gila. If a quarter of the information received from true Albanian irregulars committed crimes especially upon women and children, for the description of which dead languages must be used, and the Serbs behaved as did British troops under similar provocation at Camprose and elsewhere in 1857.

Taking it all in all, I am reluctantly compelled to admit that it is a case of six of the one and half a dozen of the other, and it would seem that Europe would be better employed in relieving the sufferings of the survivors than in attempting to fix the responsibility for these horrors, which ultimately falls upon the heads of certain of her deceased statesmen.

some of the military officers arrested early last year, whereas Raza Kazim was not charged until this month and, even now, has not been allowed to see his counsel, although the trial starts on January 27.

Syed Raza Kazim is an internationally respected lawyer of absolute integrity, a patron of the arts, founder of the Khushroo Institute, in Lahore, for the study, collection, and recording of classical music. If the tyrannical military government of Pakistan wishes to repair its image abroad it should take cognizance of the very many demands, at the highest level, from the USA, Europe, and elsewhere, for Raza Kazim's release or for him to be tried in a civil court with full facilities for his defence.

I am, Sir, Raza Kazim's half-sister,  
MIDAH RUSHWORTH,  
25c Lamballe Road, NW3,  
January 25.

## People and places

From Mr D. J. Corney

Sir, Between London and Colchester one may make the acquaintance of Sible Hedingham (her ladyship), Ivy Chimneys (her daily), Tolleshunt D'Arcy (her lover), Margaret Roding (her rival) and, of course, Black Noley (her downfall).

Yours sincerely,  
D. J. CORNEY,  
27 Woodside Road,  
Plastow, E13.

From Lady Tudor Evans

Sir, Mr Adams (January 18) may care to have the latest scandal from the Wolds. Our local gossip, commonly called Bag Enderby, alleges that Lord of the Manor, Sir Claxby Pluckack was the protector of Mavis Enderby long before Old Bolingbroke, in his dotage, publicly announced the notorious liaison.

The New Bolingbroke refuses to comment.

Yours etc,  
SHEILAGH TUDOR EVANS,  
Ashby Puerorum,  
Near Horcasia,  
Lincolnshire,  
January 23.







**Continued on page 25**



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year paid or loss
1	DRAPERY AND STORES	
2	Home Textiles	
3	Woolrich (Henry)	
4	Woolrich (AG)	
5	Woolrich (AG)	
6	Woolrich (AG)	
7	Home Textiles	
8	Lee Cooper	
9	Goldberg (A)	
10	Marka & Spencer	
11	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
12	Jeans	
13	Sears	
14	Gates (Frank G)	
15	Hartwell	
16	Lookers	
17	Flight Refuelling	
18	Hi	
19	Hunt (Charles)	
20	General Motors	
21	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
22	Evode	
23	Enal	
24	Granada	
25	IMI	
26	Evered	
27	Haines	
28	Hallam	
29	Intal	
30	Hall (M)	
31	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
32	Robinsons	
33	Moss (Robert)	
34	Renold	
35	Pearson	
36	Polly Peck	
37	Nepson	
38	Richardson	
39	Rockley & Colman	
40	RHP	

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Claimants should ring 0254-53372

BRITISH FUNDS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

UNRATED

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDEX-LINKED

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

BREWERIES

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

ELECTRICALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

INDUSTRIALS

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change Int. Gross Div. Yield %

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Shares and gilts slump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Jan 28. Dealings end, Feb 8. Contango Day, Feb 11. Settlement Day, Feb 18. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

1984/85 High Low	Company	Price	Change	Int. Gross Div. Yield %
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00
100.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	5.00

980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	100
980	●	14.3	2.8	4.4	1



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## At least it was due to market forces

The Chancellor, embarrassingly button-hold by a Commons select committee yesterday, did his best to talk up sterling, which however, remains down on the start of the year despite a 4.5 point rise in the banks' base rates. Short of credibility as Nigel Lawson may be, as the moment, there can surely be little argument with his contention that the current level of interest rates "represents a degree of financial tightness which may not have been appreciated by the markets".

At least yesterday's further jump in interest rates was a product of market forces, indicating neither a belated attempt by the Treasury to shore up the pound, nor, as in the past, the failure of Bank of England attempts to keep base rates from rising.

This was Barclays, followed by the other banks, reacting to the shortage of money brought by the run on the pound - almost a modern version of the gold standard at work. As such it can be seen as a more isolated phenomenon, set off by the Opec pantomime in Geneva, and therefore more easily reversible if and when sentiment changes.

That is not to say, as yet, that there can be complete confidence that the next move will be downwards. Opec appears to be adopting the same osirich-like approach to the realities of the oil market as the British authorities were to the strains on domestic monetary policy and their anti-inflationary credentials earlier in the sterling play. And the replay of false confidence and inaction is having just the same unsettling effects on markets.

Sterling is now tagged as the oil-related international currency and is bearing the brunt. A much lower, but realistic oil price would probably help the pound. Once the uncertainties were removed, the Government could finally reverse the downward trend in sterling, that now obsesses dealers, by tough measures at home and coordinated intervention in currency markets - used only once since the Washington accord.

If the folk in Geneva do not do their stuff - and Britain's discomfiture may be adding some light relief to their chaotic gloom - then the new excessively high interest rates may set off damaging effects on the British economy that will gather their own momentum.

The fall of share prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was certainly spectacular, but brave hearts could still describe it as a technical correction, not reaching the trend danger point of 930-940 on the FT 30-share index.

That could soon change, however. Interest rates on gilt-edged stocks are now out of line with short-term interest rates despite yesterday's carnage in the gilt-edged market.

Moreover, if the need to convince markets rules out the Budget tax cuts which the market had expected, the outlook for company profits will not look so healthy.

In those circumstances, confidence in both markets and in commerce and industry will be in jeopardy.

## Shake-out boost for Powell Duffryn

Yesterday's bloodbath in the stock market had merchant bankers and investors rushing to their calculators to rework the arithmetic of the current crop of equity-related takeover bids. The shake-out could hardly have come at a better time for Powell Duffryn, the besieged fuel distribution to shipping and engineering group.

Hanson Trust's contested £173 million takeover bid closes finally at 3pm today and the plunge in the FT 30-share index,

of which Hanson is a constituent, is bound to make the outcome more finely balanced.

At one stage during the six-and-a-half week takeover battle, Hanson's six-for-three share exchange terms were worth 26p more than the Powell Duffryn share price in the stock market, providing a powerful incentive for accepting the bid as a cheap way into Hanson.

Not so yesterday, when the differential narrowed to 3p in after-hours trading - small enough to make the institutions think twice before accepting the bid - and apparent support for Powell Duffryn's contention that its share price will not suffer too badly if the bid lapses.

Should shareholders accept? Powell Duffryn has put up a sterling, if somewhat unexciting, defence. Normally, shareholders should give the victim the benefit of the doubt in such a closely-fought takeover battle.

But, like Hanson Trust, Powell Duffryn is a conglomerate for all its arguments about there being a common link between its businesses. There is no justification for an amalgam of such diverse interests unless it can provide a distinctive management philosophy that produces results.

Here the record is clear: Powell Duffryn has been a dull performer and Hanson Trust has been outstanding. The terms of Hanson's bid for Powell are not generous but past experience suggests shareholders will do better in the long run by accepting.

## Display of unity over unitary tax

Battle-hardened veterans of the campaign against unitary taxation are beginning to feel that the struggle is going their way. Yesterday representatives from many of the groups with an interest in seeing American states repeal their unitary tax laws met at the Confederation of British Industry in a remarkable display of unity.

Their spirits were raised by the evident support the campaign has aroused and the encouragement from Assemblyman Dennis Brown, of California, and Mr Ernest Dronenberg, chairman of the State Board of Equalization, that the state might this year finally scrap unitary taxation of foreign companies. Colorado, a much less important state, is preparing to repeal its law.

But the campaign is not home and dry yet. American companies which will gain nothing from California settling for a "water's edge" solution to exempt foreigners, are spending heavily in Sacramento. The new bill is unlikely to be debated properly before the autumn, so there is plenty of time to nudge legislators. The worst outcome would be repetition of last year when the bill ran out of time.

With this in mind, the campaign is still pressing for retaliatory legislation to be incorporated in the Budget, and the early day motion has attracted well over 200 signatures - a sizeable number for so technical an issue. Whether the threat of retaliation will backfire and harden the resolve of some Californians to resist foreign pressure is another matter.

It does appear, however, that the united front of industry, the Inland Revenue, and the Unitary Tax Campaign pressure group, along with their counterparts on the Continent, has won allies in high places. Mrs Thatcher has brought the issue up with President Reagan and Mr Lawson discussed it with Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, on his visit to Washington. The transfer of Mr Regan to the White House to become Chief of Staff may also help.

## Dunlop seeks way to reduce dilution

The board of Dunlop Holdings, which is fighting a £33 million takeover bid from BTR, is negotiating with its creditor banks to devise a scheme which would reduce the dilution of existing shareholders' investments without substantially altering the proposed capital reconstruction.

Under the terms of the package shareholders would eventually hold a maximum of 63 per cent of the proposed enlarged share capital. The Dunlop Shareholders Association has been pressing the board to change the terms so that investors who wanted no dilution could achieve this by

buying shares from the pool which will be held by the banks. The banks are now talking to the Dunlop board to find a way of implementing this without changing the proposed reconstruction package, which will be put to shareholders for approval at an extraordinary meeting on February 8.

Despite the fall in the stock market yesterday Dunlop's shares were unchanged at 38p buoyed by the news that Mr Ivan Boesky, the US risk arbiter, had taken a stake.

BTR's shares fell 12p to 657p which under the terms of its share offer value Dunlop at 22.3p a share. This is underwritten by a cash offer of 20p.

## Raeburn Investment Trust plc

- Total return to shareholders 30.2%
- Earnings up by 14.4%
- Dividend increased by 13.1%
- Net asset value at all-time high

"The objective as a general trust is to achieve an above average total return for shareholders derived from both capital gain and dividend income. If approved, the final dividend will represent the 15th consecutive annual rise and an increase of 74% over the last 5 years."

Mr S. G. Brooksbank FCA, Chairman

Results:	30.11.84	30.11.83
Gross revenue	£4.6m	£4.5m
Earnings per share	9.45p	8.26p
Proposed dividend for year per share	9.50p	8.40p
Net asset value per share	387.1p	338.9p
Net total assets	£108.9m	£97.6m

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretaries:

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited  
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANIES

## Stormy Opec talks struggle to agree new price structure

From David Young, Geneva

Oil ministers of the 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are now considering two proposals for changing their price structure - all involving an effective price cut - despite the emergence of deep-rooted disagreement among the delegates.

At one point yesterday Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates, stormed out of the ministerial meeting.

He was back within an hour, after Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, and Professor Tam David-West, the Nigerian oil minister, had persuaded him that he had misunderstood remarks made by Nigeria.

Dr Otaiba's abrupt departure from the meeting came about after the Nigerian oil minister had asked for some clarification of a report of the Opec monitoring committee, whose meeting had been chaired by Dr Otaiba.

Dr Otaiba left the meeting saying that Nigeria's action in undercutting the official Opec price and in producing more

than its Opec quota was threatening the unity of the organization.

However, the incident illustrates how tense the negotiations are as Opec struggles to find a solution to its problem of creating a new price structure which can be maintained by its members and which will satisfy the world oil consumers who have deserted Opec's contract price system and turned to the spot markets.

The two options now being studied differ only in detail. They involve a narrowing of the gap between the Opec heavy-crudes now priced at \$26.50 and the very light crudes which are priced at \$30.50 and an abandonment of the Opec marker price of \$29.

Sheikh Yamani said yesterday that the Opec marker price had in any case been "fictitious" and the weighted average of all Opec prices was now important. He added: "The \$29 figure has never been sacred."

However, Iran wants the present system left intact and



Tam David-West yesterday: remarks misunderstood

several of the light oil producers are arguing that the gap between light and heavy prices rather than cutting light.

New figures presented to Opec yesterday show that its production is now down to nearer 14 million barrels a day, compared with its self-imposed quota limit of 16.5 million barrels a day and that stocks in

industrialized countries have been drawn down by 5 million, and possibly 7 million barrels.

Sheikh Yamani said that the Opec output figure was genuine. "The new monitoring system is now working," he added.

Opec is divided between those who want to see the present \$4 differential gap narrowed to \$3 and those who say that the present market realities indicate a cut in the gap to \$2.50. A third grouping of the light producers, Nigeria and Algeria, want to see that gap narrowed even further to \$1.50 to bring their prices into line with those now being seen in the North Sea.

Opec has been unable to draw any comfort from the latest predictions of North Sea oil output published by the influential *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* yesterday.

It forecasts that total production from Britain and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea this year could rise to more than 3.5 million barrels a day, slightly more than present output of Saudi Arabia.

## Shares rebound from worst fall

By Our City Staff

Stocks and shares had their worst day for months yesterday. Prices plunged as the Bank endorsed a 2 per cent rise in base rates and sterling hit a low against most currencies.

At one point the *Financial Times* 30-share index recorded its worst single fall, down 44.1 points to 938.7 pence. It was more than \$7 billion off share values. Prices of government stocks lost up to \$4 at one point, the largest single fall for several years.

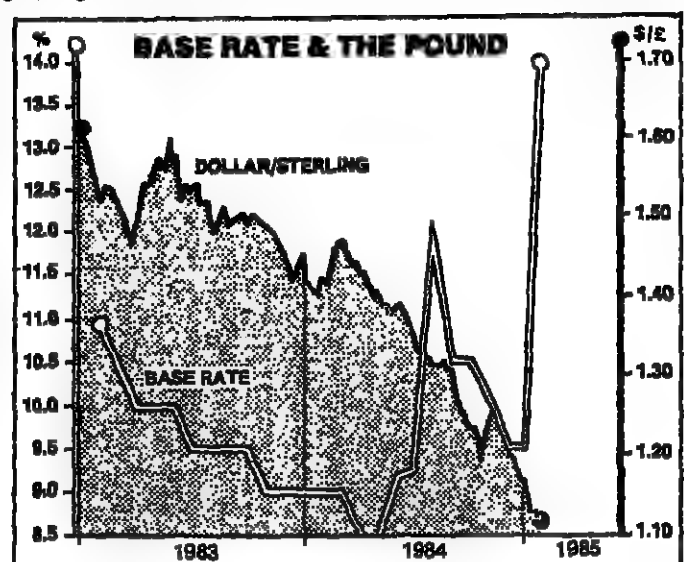
However, both markets showed some recovery before the close as the pound steadied and Wall Street opened firm. The index ended the day down 24.9 points and gilts finished above their worst levels.

The gilts market took a hammering after the rate rise, falling sharply by midday when dealers were suspended for 45 minutes to allow the market time to catch its breath.

After the unusual suspension, described by the Bank of England as "normal", gilts gave up further ground and were up to \$4 lower at the long-end, a 24 point. Although prices bounced back slightly, the market slipped again closing about \$2.75 down on the day at the long-end.

With gilt yields still well below the level of interest rates, dealers were reluctant to buy into the market. "I don't think yields of 12 1/2 per cent in shorts are good enough," one said yesterday.

A heavy early morning rush to cover long positions on the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) forced a suspension of trading in the three-month sterling and



long gilt contracts yesterday as they fell by the maximum permitted amount. The sterling contract traded within the widest range seen since Liffe opened in 1982.

Traders were desperate to liquidate positions as interest rates threatened to rise, resulting in some of the biggest volumes in the exchange's history. The March sterling interest rate contract traded 4,909 lots and the long gilt traded 6,162.

The sterling contract, which is sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, opened at \$7.60, below Friday's close of \$8.15, and by 10.30 had fallen by the 100 basis points limits. After being suspended for an hour, it collapsed again to \$6.35, the low point, before the base rate announcement sent it back up to close at \$6.72.

Long gilts were suspended for two hours at 11.30 am after falling by 2 percentage points from 103.01. They then slipped

again to 100.24, but ended the day at 101.22.

The interest rate rise will hit companies with heavy borrowing. There were fears about the engineering and building sectors, in particular.

Mr Michael Blogg of the stockbroking firm Savory Miln thought engineering companies were in better shape to face up to the burden than two or three years ago.

However, several big companies, such as BTR, which is bidding for Dunlop, John Brown and Blackwood Hodge have heavy debts. Other vulnerable businesses are those with a high proportion of their work in Britain.

Mr Blogg said: "This obviously isn't going to encourage capital spending and no doubt everyone will hope the dearer interest rates are a short term measure." But if they lasted longer than two months some spending plans could be axed.

## Warning over City 'conflicts'

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

Conflicts of interest will abound in the new financial groupings being formed in the City, making present moves to improve the nature and structure of regulation particularly timely, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, said yesterday.

He told the Institute of Bankers in Scotland today's White Paper setting out the Government's proposals would mark an important stage in the process.

The upheavals in the City raised challenging questions about the relationship between different supervisory authorities. Capital adequacy would need to be as much a preoccupation for the regulators of the securities and investment industries as it is for the bank regulator and as solvency margins are for the insurance regulator, Mr Leigh-Pemberton said.

He did not believe small firms would be extinguished by the big groupings.

## Stylo fights bid with £2.25m forecast

By Judith Huntley

Commercial Property Correspondent

The swords may be drawn in the battle between British Land and Stylo, the Leeds show company, but Mr Arnold Ziff, chairman of Stylo, says "there is no chink in the armour" of his board's defence strategy against the bid by British Land, chaired by Mr John Ritblat.

To prove his point, Mr Ziff forecasts profits of not less than £2.25 million for the year just ending, more than double last year's profits, and says that "prospects for growth are enormous".

The Stylo board is recommending a dividend of 4.5p a share, also double last year's figure. Mr Ziff maintains that he has strong support in fighting off the British Land bid, arguing that his company's net assets per share are more than 32p while British Land's offer price is a maximum of 183p cash.

Meanwhile, Stylo is continuing to buy freehold properties where ever it can, no doubt making its property portfolio,

last valued at £52.66 million, even more attractive to British Land.

About 75 per cent of the Stylo portfolio is freehold and the fact that retail property is the darling of the property market at the moment make Stylo look a good proposition for any company set to acquire it.

Land Securities, Britain's largest property company, has announced details of the architectural competition it is to hold for the £30 million redevelopment of its Grand Buildings and Standard House in Trafalgar Square, London. The scheme will consist of office with shops in an arcade on the ground floor, but Land Securities says it will welcome the introduction of cafes and restaurants to any schemes submitted.

Entries for the first stage of the competition have to be in by June 10, and no more than 10 finalists will be selected for stage 2. Each finalist will receive £10,000.

## COMPANY NEWS

● FINDHORN FINANCE: The board is discussing with its bankers, the trustee of its loan stocks and other interested parties, to replace Tomatin by one or more distillers or other parties engaged in the Scotch whisky trade with whom a similar type of trading agreement would be negotiated.

● CATTLES (HOLDINGS): Through its subsidiary, Roschys, the company has agreed with the receiver of Sherrys of Putney (Holdings) to purchase the leases, fixtures and fittings, motor vehicles and stock in trade for an aggregate consideration of £750,000 paid wholly in cash.

● SILVERMINES proposed one for four scrip issue. Dividend IR2p (IR2p) making IR4p (IR3.5p) for 1984, payable on March 11. (Figures to 1980). Operational profit 109,396 (£209,004). Investment portfolio profits 1,982,627 (£265,786 losses). Assets 2,597,110 (£2,341,751). Pre-tax profit 4,689,133 (£2,849,969). Tax 2,477,167 (£1,278,781). Extraordinary debit nil (£77,210). Earnings per share 20.37p (9.29p). Shares 168 up 4.

IN BRIEF  
SE talks resume

The Stock Exchange Council today resumes its discussion of radical constitutional change that will allow ownership of the market to pass from the 4,500 individuals who at present control it into corporate hands.

It will be the fourth attempt this month by the 32 members of the council to find a solution. The council needs the support of at least 75 per cent of the market's members for any changes in the constitution.

Meanwhile, the White Paper on financial services, setting out a new framework backed by statute for regulation in the City, is due today. The Stock Exchange is set to become one of the self-regulating authorities envisaged by the Government.

## TVS surge

Television South increased pre-tax profits by 83 per cent to £8.3 million last year. The company now has 10 per cent of total television advertising revenue. The payout for the year is 6p.

Shares of Lyle Shipping were suspended yesterday at 15p, a shade off their low for the past 12 months, while the loss-making group completes a refinancing package which will involve raising more equity capital. Formal documents are due this week. A halt was called to the share trading while the package was underwritten. Lyle's shares changed hands at 112p last year.

## Norsk soars

Norsk Data, the Norwegian mini-computer manufacturer, raised 1984 pre-tax profits by 60 per cent to 250 million kroner (£22.6 million) on operating revenue up 53 per cent.

Tempus, page 17

McCorquodale, the specialist printer, publisher and packaging company, is raising £14.5 million with a one-for-four rights issue. In four months the company has spent £7.8 million on three acquisitions and will continue to invest in new technology. Orders, sales and profits are all ahead of last year's, the company said.

## Midland move

Midland Bank will announce today that it will be adjusting its higher interest Saver Plus and Griffin accounts to maintain the interest premium when composite rate tax is introduced on April 5. Both accounts pay up to 2 per cent above the basic deposit rate, and this premium will be maintained.

## Hillards ahead

Hillards, the independent supermarket chain based in Yorkshire, increased interim pre-tax profits to £3.6 million from £3.3 million. Turnover, including VAT, rose from £117.6 million to £131.7 million. The interim dividend is 1.7p against 1.45p.

Tempo, page 17

## National Westminster Bank

Access Interest Rate  
NOTICE TO CARDHOLDERS

NatWest regrets the need to increase the rate of interest charged to its sterling Access cardholders from 1.75% to 2% per month on a daily basis (equivalent to an APR of 26.8%) with effect from 6 February 1985.

From that date, the new rate will be applied to all interest bearing balances, cash advances and to purchases attracting interest for the first time.

This increase reflects the marked rise in interest rates generally.

The first paragraph of Condition 5 of the Conditions of Use is amended accordingly.

National Westminster  
Bank PLC  
Southend-on-Sea X, SS99 9BB

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	977.9 (-24.9)
FT-A All Share	608.62 (-11.58)
FT Govt Securities	79.02 (-1.80)
FT-SE 100	1285.8 (-22.2)
Dataseam USM	104.79 (-0.39)
New York	1283.67 (+7.82)
Dow Jones	11,798.86 (+82.33)
Nikkei Dow	1374.89 (+0.98)
Hong Kong	194.9 (-0.6)
Amsterdam	NA
Sydney: AO	NA
Frankfurt	1141.5 (+2.2)
Brussels	123.29 (-2.84)
Paris: CAC	198.0 (+0.8)
Zurich	337.10 (+0.80)
SKA General	337.10 (+0.80)

## GOLD

London fixings	am \$298.80pm \$297.75
close	\$297.75-\$298.25
(2288-288.50)	
New York	
Comex (latest)	\$298.1

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

FALL:	
Nespeand	91/2 -4
Cifer	13 -5
Blumel Broe	13 -4
CPU Computers	13 -4
Quest Automation	60 -8
Siebs	499 -51
Wholesale Fitts	245 -25
W. G. Allen	22 -2
Triplex Foundries	35 -3
Michael Page	345 -30
Stockley	24 -2
Suffield Speakman	38 -3
Bio-Isolates	102 -8
NSS Newsagents	39 -3
SI Group	27 -2
Nova (Jersey) Knit	27 -2
RISES:	
Grand Central Inv	11 -2
Metal Sciences	13 -2
Howard Machinery	10 -1
Christie-Tyler	46 -3
Norton Opax	125 -9
LDH Holdings	16 1/2 -3 1/2
Mil Corp	14 -1
Havfin	15 1/2 -1
Burgess	128 -8

## CURRENCIES

London:	
£ 1.1115 (-0.0017)	
DM 3.5180 (-0.0060)	
Sfr 2.9565 (-0.0060)	
FFr 10.7547 (-0.0258)	
Yen 282.36 (-0.15)	
Index: 70.5 (-0.1)	

New York:	
£ 1.1160	
DM 3.1625	
Index: 146.3 (+0.2)	
ECU 0.629427	
SDR 0.871360	

## INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 14%	
3-month Interbank 14-13 1/2 %	
3-month eligible bills 13 1/2 % - 1/2	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.50	
Federal Funds 8 1/2	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.69 - 7.65%	
Long bond yield 10 1/2 % - 5 1/2	



## WALL STREET

Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20
AMF Inc	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Alcoa	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alcoa Ind	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

## Dow nudges record

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shares continued to rise in heavy trading in early trading on Wall Street.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 8 1/2 points to 1,284.33, reached on November 29, 1983.

Advancing issues led declines by more than nine to five. First-hour big board volume amounted to about 31.78 million shares, compared with 31.71 million in the same period on Friday.

Mr. Edward G. Webb, Jr., senior vice-president at Bull & Bear Group, said: "The market keeps cranking right along and in time it will get to that new high."

Mr. Webb suggested that the revision in the fourth quarter GNP figures a week or two ago - to show a gain at the rate of 3.9 per cent - seemed to have been the catalyst that touched off the advance. At the same time, the secondary issues were doing much better he said.

He noted that "some people are still negative on the market. But it clearly is in gear for a further rise."

International Business Machines rose 1 1/2 to 134 1/2. Teletype rose 3 1/2 to 266 1/2. Data General up 2 1/2 to 70 1/2. Digital Equipment up 1 1/2 to 119 1/2. Hewlett-Packard up 1 1/2 to 36 1/2. General Motors up 1/2 to 38 1/2.

## COMMODITIES

## LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in C's per tonne

Coffee, cocoa, sugar

in pounds per cwt

Gen oil in US \$

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

## COMMODITIES

## LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in C's per tonne

Coffee, cocoa, sugar

in pounds per cwt

Gen oil in US \$

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

## COMMODITIES

## LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in C's per tonne

Coffee, cocoa, sugar

in pounds per cwt

Gen oil in US \$

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel

W. Japan spot oil

per barrel



In part one of a three-part series, Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent, examines art investment

# The fine art of asset appreciation



**Stocks and shares, the traditional choice of hopeful savers, have improved dramatically in the**

**last few months, even with periods of volatility. Despite the recent sterling crisis the City's investment parlours are booming. But there are other options...**

Alternative investments, as against purely cash assets, have been out of fashion for the last five years. But works of art, stamps, gold and precious stones, as well as a whole range of collectors' items - have always had a great attraction for those who want to enjoy their money as well as make more of it.

There's a basic investment appeal: these assets are portable, tangible, and there is an international market. Gold has always been a bolt-hole when times are hard or politically uncertain. Whether your taste is a small Renoir on the wall or an inset around your neck it can be enjoyed, which is more than you can say for a British Telecom share certificate.

"Alternatives" and "collectibles" enjoyed a boom in the late 1970s, when prices soared to ridiculous levels as speculators sought an escape from inflation. "Basically the problem was speculators, used to buying or selling for a quick profit," says David Bathurst, chairman of Christie's.

Now the speculators, many of whom got their fingers burned are out of the market. Many prices are considerably lower than they were in 1980. Gold has been a notable casualty. The price is a little over \$300 an ounce compared with a previous peak of \$850.

Any decision of the government to do something about unemployment, as opposed to inflation, will mean a rise in the value of non-cash assets. So contrary investors may be thinking about putting some of their money in alternatives, not necessarily for a quick buck but for current enjoyment, a good hedge and long-term appreciation in value.

"I am never keen on people buying art just as an investment," says David Bathurst. "It should be bought primarily for personal enjoyment. On the other hand it's clear that over the past few years really top quality art has shown a very large increase in value in the salesroom. Below that, in the much larger middle-market

range, prices are firmer now than they were three or four years ago.

Traditionally the art market lags six months behind the stock-market. With the pound so weak against the dollar the London auction houses are doing a brisk trade with American collectors.

Gold, in the words of one of London's foremost experts, Julian Baring of stockbrokers James Capel, retains "an abundance of traditional appeal" despite the sharp fall in price. It is, according to Mr Baring, still a good hedge against weakness of sterling and political upset though he does not foresee any rise in price unless there is a dramatic shift in government policies in the US and the UK.

"Should governments start putting the emphasis on cutting unemployment rather than keeping inflation down the price might rise," he says. "But gold is still something people like to have. I don't know any girl who would turn her nose up at a bit of it."

Much the same could be said about the art market. As David Bathurst points out: "One ICI share is exactly the same as another. In the art market each object is unique."

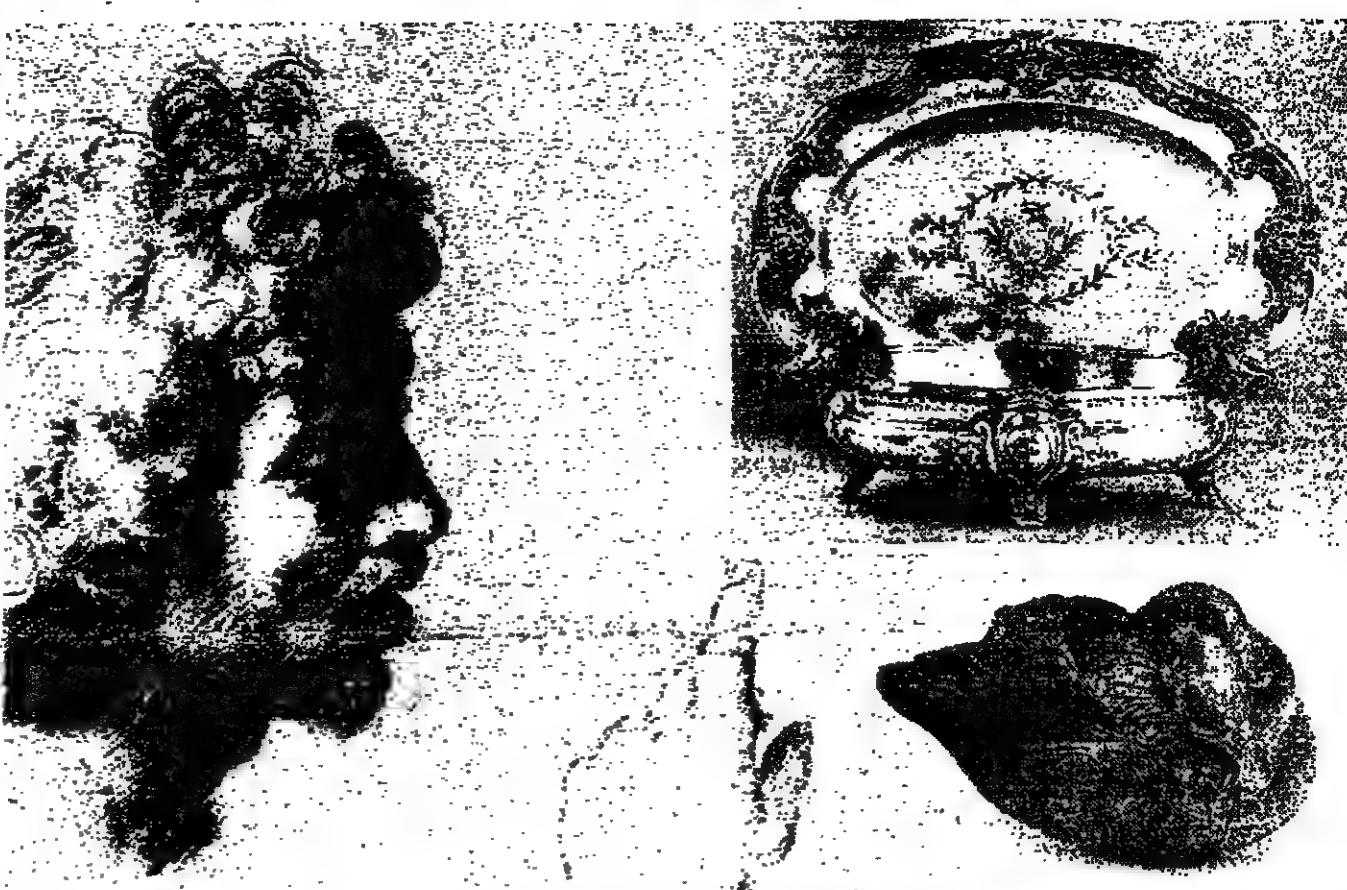
On November 11, 1975, Christie's offered for sale in Geneva a magnificent pair of silver *jardinières* and stands which had been made in Paris in the 1720s by Louis XV's own accredited silversmith, Thomas Germain. The handles of the *jardinières* were realistically-sculpted as bears' heads and the objects stood on cloven silver hooves. They realised £364,000 and were quickly tucked away in a bank vault. Seven years later the J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, California, acquired them from the auction purchaser for a rumoured two million dollars. They now glitter prominently among the Getty treasures.

The reason for the sale was the revolution in Portugal of 1974. Following the military coup of April 25, bank accounts and bank safes were frozen to prevent capital flooding out of the country. The rich - and some were very rich - were left with no liquid assets to keep up their houses and pay their servants.

The only solution was the sale of art treasures. Clandestine removal vans began to bribe their way across the frontier carrying superb 18th century French furniture, silver and Chinese porcelain. The very best tended to find its way to Christie's in Geneva, a useful entrepot centre where no questions are asked.

Portuguese merchants were among the first Europeans to trade with China, Japan and the East. They found their way to Benin sculptures and shared with Spain the rich pickings of colonising Latin America.

By the 18th century Portugal was a very rich country. The king, Dom Joao V, was the most important patron outside France, though most of the silver he purchased was destroyed in the Lisbon earthquake on 1755.



Packaging a fortune: This Raphael sketch (left), Louis XV silver *jardinière* and Sen-long Japanese netsuke duck are examples of the ideal, albeit high-priced, investment - maximum value in minimum volume

The Getty treasures were bought in Paris in the second half of the 18th century by the Portuguese ambassador, the Marquis de Melo e Castro. They remained in the family and were exhibited in Paris at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in 1954 as the property of Mme T. de Melo e Castro de Vilhena.

Christie's naturally enough did not reveal which member of the family smuggled them out of Portugal for sale. But their fate was characteristic of the post-revolutionary period.

A number of old families whose prosperity in the 18th century had enabled them to acquire the richest furnishings available at that time, when French taste dominated Europe, found themselves in the 1970s forced to sell the family treasures in order to survive.

The usefulness of art as a medium for storing wealth and carrying it across frontiers has been appreciated throughout history.

The French revolution proved a boon to James Christie's fledgling auctioneering firm in London. He sold Madame du Barry's jewels and quantities of other art treasures "recently arrived from France". They were snapped up enthusiastically by the aristocratic collectors of the period and are now looked upon in Britain as our "national heritage".

One of the curiosities of recent years has been the flow of

icon paintings out of Russia. Indeed, they have travelled out to the West in such quantities that the market has been flooded and prices have collapsed. The reason is not that icons are particularly easy to transport: painted on often quite thick boards they are much heavier than canvas paintings and easily damaged. They have left Russia because they are reasonably easy for an ordinary Russian citizen to acquire.

Most churches have been closed since the revolution with the icons either mouldering inside or stored away in local lofts. Without anyone to care about them, many have been sold or stolen.

Curiously, many icons came out of Russia with the Jewish emigrés who were allowed to settle in Israel. They were naturally anxious to be able to finance their new start in life and the only goods they had access to in Russia which were reputed to have a substantial sale value in the West were religious paintings of another faith. Icons were also smuggled out of Russia on a substantial scale in the 1970s in the luggage of Third World diplomats. The authorities woke up to the trade in 1980 and started to clamp down on it.

In December, 1980, Sotheby's received an anxious telex from a collector in Moscow asking them to cancel the

forthcoming sale of a 16th century icon which he claimed had been stolen from his flat. The icon had, in fact, been sold for £27,500 at Sotheby's precisely one year before. Whether the collector had himself smuggled the icon to the West and sent the telex to cover himself or whether it was indeed stolen, has still not been publicly established.

The wealth disguised as art that flows across frontiers after political upheavals tends, thus, to reflect what art had been created or collected in that country in more peaceful times. No thought has generally been given to which art could prove most easily transportable in a crisis. People just grab what's there.

The Iranian revolution provides an interesting example of the worst way of collecting in a politically unstable situation. Huge petrodollar fortunes were made in Iran in the 1970s and the Empress Farah Diba set a fashionable example of art collection, stocking and opening no less than five new museums.

But collectors, the Empress included, concentrated on Iranian art, notably Qajar paintings and 19th century lacquer, whose value collapsed with the revolution.

The first lesson in buying art as an alternative investment is thus to choose art forms with an international following rather than merely a national one.

Works of art should also be as small or easy to transport - the maximum value crammed into the minimum volume.

Japanese netsuke carvings, for instance, are ideal and already being bought in some quarters. They were originally made as buttons or toggles for attaching a pouch to a belt. Measuring only a few inches, they had to be compact with no uncomfortable projections, but tremendous artistry was lavished on them.

An 18th century wooden carving of a duck, only five centimetres long, was sold at Sotheby's for £48,400 last October. This was an exceptional price but examples worth over £1,000 are easy to come by.

Netsuke were carved both from wood and ivory and it is worth noting that ivory should be avoided. Most Western countries are now signatories to an international convention on endangered species and there are tight controls on trade in ivory products. Both import and export licences are required by most countries.

Works of antiquity, and excavated material in general should also be avoided because of the UNESCO convention, to which most Western museums subscribe, banning the purchase of goods without a documented provenance. It is aimed at preventing illegal excavations which destroy historic evidence

for the sake of treasure hunting. Such excavations are prevalent in countries around the Mediterranean and in Latin America, and make a lot of money for smugglers. Sotheby's and Christie's regularly offer for sale pottery and bronzes whose lack of history is highly suspicious.

Bronze is best avoided on quite another count, the danger of bronze disease. The disease is particularly likely to strike pieces that are wrapped up and stored in an enclosed space.

In contrast, Old Master drawings present ideal opportunities. One flimsy sheet of paper can nowadays be worth millions of pounds. A black chalk sketch of a man's head by Raphael was sold at Christie's last summer from the Chatsworth collection for £3,564,000. That is not an everyday occurrence but there are plenty of drawings in the £5,000 to £10,000 bracket.

Drawings are also an area of very specialised expertise. You would be unlikely to run across a customs man who knew the difference between a £50 drawing and a £50,000 drawing. If the transfer of assets is aimed to be clandestine, however, it is wisest to keep away from top price items. They tend to be recorded in books and well known to scholars.

Old Master prints, or even modern prints, have an advantage over drawings on this count. They can be just as valuable as drawings but since a print is a multiple they are much less likely to be identified and traced. A folio of Picasso prints, many of which are worth over £10,000 each, would be one of the easiest and most anonymous ways of packaging a fortune. He made an awful lot of prints.

The new market in photographs, whether historic 19th century pieces or the work of 20th century art photographers, offers even more anonymous opportunities. A Charles Sheeler silver print of 1939 entitled "Wheels" made 67,100 dollars at Sotheby's in New York last year. It is unlikely that any customs man would have looked twice at it.

Books and manuscripts don't look much, are virtually undetectable and a lot of value can be compressed into a small volume. A seven-page essay of Albert Einstein secured 38,500 dollars last year while the manuscript of Mahler's first symphony in D major made £143,000.

## TOMORROW

Paper assets: Stamps, bearer and busted bonds

ART PRICES					
	Art Prices	Old Master	Impressionist	Chinese	Continental
1975-1980					
1975	100	100	100	100	100
1976	111	105	107	159	30
1977	128	131	114	181	32
1978	154	173	133	241	113
1979	217	224	175	353	146
1980	253	256	205	462	179
1981	244	199	225	459	143
1982	251	199	225	460	134
1983	275	217	238	445	156
1984	302	261	317	482	161

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

### STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Bargain hunters and American interest pull back share value losses from £7bn

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Another interest rate increase to prop up sterling demoralised equities and Government stocks yesterday.

At one time, shares, according to Datastream calculations, were down by more than £7,000 million with the FT 30 share index off an astonishing 44.1 points.

It was by far the biggest shake-out, in value and index point terms, the stock market has ever endured.

The previous biggest decline was recorded on Friday March 1, 1974, when the general election result was known. The Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, resigned on the following Monday.

But yesterday the FT 30 index, as it did in 1974, closed above its worst level. At the final count, Datastream estimated that £4,000 million had been wiped off share values with the FT 30 index down 24.9 points at 977.9 points.

Two weeks ago, the index stood at 949.3 points and subsequently experienced its biggest ever closing fall (£4,500 million) before surging above the 1,000-point mark for the first time.

The previous largest closing loss was experienced last October when the FT 30 index fell 27.9 points after a breakdown in the pit strike talks and oil price worries.

Government stocks were at one time down by as much as £4. Gilt dealers suspended trading for 45 minutes to work out prices. At the close there were falls of up to £23.

The 2 percentage points base

rate increase, which means that 4½ points have been added this year, has lifted base rates to their highest for three years. But market men were questioning whether even the latest advance will be enough to rescue the sickly pound in the wake of the oil price turmoil.

There was undoubtedly widespread, often panic, selling yesterday morning. Blue chips

Speculation mounts that many of the quick-fire stockbroking marriages with banks and jobbers are entering a bickering stage before divorce. Latest to attract the rumour is Fielding Newton-Smith, where County Banks, National Westminster's merchant banking arm, has 5 per cent. Fielding's Mr Philip Curtis said last night: "It makes me very cross when rumours like this get about. If you had been at the County Bank annual meeting today you would have known it is absolute nonsense."

suffered a devastating onslaught. But bargain hunters appeared and some institutional investors took the view that the falls had been overdone and started mopping up the odd line of stock.

A firm Wall Street opening and the arrival of some American investing interest prompted the near 20 points rally from the low level.

The more broadly based FT SE share index, at one time down 45.5 points, closed 22.2 points down at 1265.8.

Oil shares were at the centre of the stock market whirlpool in

the morning, dropping several pence on early news from the Opec meeting which suggested no hope of an agreement on a price structure. Then the market got wind of more encouraging noises being made by the Saudis, and prices turned better.

But there was more bad news to come: the Nigerians appeared to be causing problems and then the United Arab Emirates showed readiness to walk out on the talks. Oil share prices in London again fell back.

Later, yet another rally took place, and by the close the leading shares were showing reduced losses. British Petroleum was down 11p at 505p, British down 7p at 203p, Barmah 10p lower at 214p, Enterprise Oil down 6p at 177p, Lasso 13p off at 330p, Shell 11p lower at 705p, Tricore slipped 3p to 188p and Ultramar fell 7p to 198p.

But while the Opec problems caused prices to falter, some analysts were looking to the sector to provide good growth through 1985. At De Zee & Bevan, Mr Ian Watts reckoned BP was a buy at this level. "In the short term, the price is ready to move through the 550p level, and by the end of the year it could easily be over 600p", he said.

J Sainsbury defied the market trend, rising 18p to 334p, yet another peak for the shares. American investors continue to demand the stock, while jobbers are desperately short of shares.

Morgan Guaranty, whose clients chased Sainsbury through the 300p level last week, was back in the market, and the bank's presence gave a sharp boost to the price.

City analysts consider Sainsbury to be highly-rated, and there is little prospect of a takeover attempt on the family-controlled company. Sainsbury's own involvement in the US is limited - it has a 25 per cent stake in Shaw's, the New England retailer - and the company says there is nothing planned on that front. So it looks as though the price movement has stemmed solely from US enthusiasm.

Apart from the supermarket leader, only bid hopefuls in the

sector showed resilience. William Low was unchanged at 560p, Morrisons Supermarkets gained 2p to 198p, Norman Group went 1p higher to 82p and Albert Fisher eased 1p to 123p. Other retailer shares were several pence lower.

Electricals, still smarting from last week's profit warning from Racal Electronics, had another wounding session. Racal, which stood at 288p ahead of Thursday's figures announcement, plunged 16p to 196p at one time before settling at 202p.

Ernest Harrison, chairman, purchased 40,000 shares on Thursday - 25,000 at 208p and 15,000 at 224p. Other electricals hit included Thorn EMI, at one time 25p off at 424p, and Standard Telephones and Cables, down 24p to 240p before rallying a little. Wholesale Fittings, down 50p on Friday following figures, lost another 25p to 265p. Amstrad was one bright spot, up 4p to 72p.

US newcomer Synapse, a computer group, survived the slump. It achieved 210p against a 174p placing price by Simon & Coates, the stockbrokers.

S & W Berisford was among those hurt by the hike in interest rates. Analysts worked out that, in the past month, rate rises have added around £23 million to Berisford's borrowing costs, on an annualised basis. While the final tally is unlikely to reach that figure - as long as interest rates fall back again during the year - the City leaped 8p off the shares, taking them to 173p.

Rank Organisation showed special nervousness ahead of today's full-year figures. Henderson Crosswhite, the stockbroker, cut its forecast back to around 190 million and the share price dipped to 308p at one stage before steadying at 312p, down 16p on the day.

Grand Central Investments, the plantations group, continued its revival, rising 2p to 11p. Market men are excited about prospects for compensation to the company from the Sri Lankan government. Since

last week the share price has virtually doubled.

F H Tomkins, the industrial company being built up by Mr Greg Hutchings, felt the market chill, losing 6p to 155p. Brokers are beginning to think the shares comfortably rated for the time being.

L D H Group, the renamed Lowland Drapery Holdings, showed good form against

Shares of Spalax Television Holdings, the video group, eased 1p to 85p yesterday. Mr Gordon Currie, the former Belhaven Brewery chairman, who is bringing the Crown International video business to the LSI in March, has denied market suggestions that he intends to bid.

Yesterday's trend, The shares rose 3½p to 16½p following weekend comment on prospects at the Glasgow-based company.

Recent American buying has extended to Air Call, the USM-quoted communications service. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, the New York bank which has led the American attack on Throgmorton Street, holds 6 per cent of Air Call for its clients. But the British company found it hard to respond to the news yesterday: the share price followed the market trend down to 418p, down 10p on the day.

Elsewhere on the USM4 lists, Acorn Computers stayed weak, slipping 2p to 42p, having touched 41p at one stage. City men are still concerned about earnings prospects at the company, given uncertainties about sales for micro-computers currently, and about Acorn's need for further product development.

Michael Page Partnership fell back 30p to 345p after Friday's announcement of an agreed merger between the recruitment consultancy and Addison Communications, also listed on the USM. Addison shares lost 15p to 250p.

Newspaper shares suffered in the holocaust although they closed off their worst levels. TV shares flickered through the gloom. TV South gained a few coppers to 138p on its results and HTV and Scottish TV improved on a stockbroker's

recommendation.

The company should be able to finance most of the expansion from its internal cash flow, although some borrowing increase cannot be ruled out.

However, given that suitable

## TEMPUS

## Hillards rings up profit rise despite the coal strike

The management of Hillards will be following the developments in the miners' strike with more than a passing interest. As an independent supermarket chain operating 41 stores within a 140-mile radius of Leeds it has found itself exposed more than most to cut-backs in spending.

The company is reluctant to quantify the cost of the strike, but yesterday's interim results showed that there had been a 2 per cent fall in volume in real terms, a large part of which was attributable to the dispute.

Price inflation added 5.2 per cent to sales and new stores added 8.7 per cent, but the lost volume meant turnover only increased in total by 11.9 per cent.

Despite these problems Hillards was still able to push interim profits up from £2.3 million to £3.6 million. However, profit margins slipped back slightly - a function not only of the miners' strike but of the intense competition.

As the national chains press ahead with their ambitious store opening programmes it is inevitable that in some areas saturation point will be reached. Eventually there will be casualties. Hillards is confident that it will not be among them. It has never been afraid to cut its prices and the move to bigger stores allows it to compete more effectively on product range.

Hillards' future will depend on its ability to resist pressure from the national chains and its success in finding the right sites for its new stores.

The aim is to increase store opening from two to three a year. These might seem relatively small numbers, but it is a major cost in the context of Hillards' finances. It is a cost, however, which must be incurred since the company's growth depends on these new stores.

The company should be able to finance most of the expansion from its internal cash flow, although some borrowing increase cannot be ruled out.

sites are in increasingly short supply and prices are spiralling in response the company may be tempted to speed up its purchasing programme. If it does then the old stories about a rights issue might once again rear their head.

Hillards remains a likely candidate for a takeover bid. Its trend to bigger stores can only increase its attraction. The family and friends could muster perhaps a 30 per cent stake as a basis for any defence, but this would probably not be enough to ward off a determined buyer.

The share price, down 8p at 326, still reflects bid hopes, and with little risk they should be held.

Price inflation added 5.2 per cent to sales and new stores added 8.7 per cent, but the lost volume meant turnover only increased in total by 11.9 per cent.

Despite these problems Hillards was still able to push interim profits up from £2.3 million to £3.6 million. However, profit margins slipped back slightly - a function not only of the miners' strike but of the intense competition.

As the national chains press ahead with their ambitious store opening programmes it is inevitable that in some areas saturation point will be reached. Eventually there will be casualties. Hillards is confident that it will not be among them. It has never been afraid to cut its prices and the move to bigger stores allows it to compete more effectively on product range.

Hillards' future will depend on its ability to resist pressure from the national chains and its success in finding the right sites for its new stores.

The aim is to increase store opening from two to three a year. These might seem relatively small numbers, but it is a major cost in the context of Hillards' finances. It is a cost, however, which must be incurred since the company's growth depends on these new stores.

The company should be able to finance most of the expansion from its internal cash flow, although some borrowing increase cannot be ruled out.

Full-year pretax profits of £2.3 million against £1.86 million look likely, putting the shares on a prospective price-earnings ratio of only seven, assuming 45 per cent tax. With the present state of the construction industry, the shares are unlikely to outperform, but are supported by a prospective yield of 8.2 per cent.

## Norsk Data

Upward rather than downward margin pressure is a problem suffered by a few companies, including the Norwegian minicomputer manufacturer Norsk Data. Higher investment in 1985 is Norsk's answer to its rising profitability. Last year it made 230 million kroner (£22.6 million) pretax, a rise of 60 per cent, on revenue 53 per cent higher. Over the past five years average annual compound growth rate in taxable profits has been 79 per cent.

Norsk Data, which is quoted in London, Oslo, Stockholm and New York's Nasdaq over-the-counter market, is seeing such explosive growth in some markets that it is rationing its efforts to sell its products. It is concentrating on Germany, Britain and France and turning its back on the US for the time being. Europeans care more about quality, that is software, Norsk says. As Norsk put a high 75 per cent of its research and development efforts into software, Europe is its chosen market. Scandinavia accounts for 65 per cent of sales, but Germany at 13 per cent and Britain at 10 per cent are rising fast.

The new emphasis now, to keep Norsk's nose in front of its many competitors, is end-user orientation. In other words let the customer make the decisions and do not foist a system on him he may not need or like. Norsk believes its computers are easy to use and it is now working on integrating its software to make it all compatible.

The shares initially rose, but ended up with the market down 25p at £39.37½.

## Traded option highlights

Trading volume on the London options market was steady, with 14,748 contracts traded yesterday. For the first time in weeks, put options ran close to a close rate - 7,118 puts against 7,630 calls - emphasising the sorry state of most underlying share prices.

On the FT-SE 100 index contract, the pessimists were out in force: 1,940 puts were traded, against 725 call contracts. British Telecom, where the share price showed a definite



# Why do we press the wrong buttons?

The British have an unrivalled propensity for self-destruction. The UK home-computer market - proportionally the largest and one of the busiest in the world - sampled that national characteristic first-hand last week as did a poor training network preparing the unemployed for jobs in industry.

Chris Curry, one of the co-founders of Acorn Computers, makers of the BBC Microcomputer and the Electron, expressed his exasperation at the destructive behaviour of some critics in the computer industry and the City as his company came under attack and rumours spread about its prospects. "Visibly upset, he rebuked his critics. He said: 'It is a curious and perverse trait of the British to build something up and then immediately attempt to knock it down: to minimize our own successes while magnifying our competitors' achievement. Delivering these self-inflicted wounds can have no other result than to give our foreign competitors an advantage, which is particularly self-defeating in this instance since the British computer industry has been - and continues to be - one of the great British success stories of today'."

Such criticisms in themselves will not allow the Japanese to storm the

home computer market, a feat which they have come nowhere near accomplishing. It is an odd failure because five years ago it was expected that the Japanese would either dominate the market or be one of the main forces in it.

They have singularly failed to market their MSX microcomputer range on any significant scale in the UK.

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

However the British should be proud of their performance.

Much of that success must be credited to a government policy designed to encourage microcomputers in schools. There is no scheme on a comparable scale anywhere in the world. It was to be the only policy in the IT sector adopted by the Government which proved to be a success. More than £14m has been given in the form of a 50 per cent subsidy to secondary and primary schools since

1981, ensuring the spread of the technology. The problems Acorn face - and they may be substantial if it cannot continue to produce equipment in the face of strong competition from Sinclair - is one issue. Predictions that the British home-computer bubble has burst is another.

A report on the home computer market published last week by stock-brokers Wood, Mackenzie & Co was decidedly more bullish. The report concluded: "Good growth in real disposal incomes over the next two years should provide the basis for overall spending on home computers to continue to rise sharply. We forecast spending at £590m (up 27 per cent) this year and then £750m (up 27 per cent) in 1986. Unit sales growth will be nominal, however. Rather, we expect further rises in average unit value to £225 by 1986 and further increases in the proportion of spending directed towards peripherals and software."

"From 1986 onwards, the replacement market will become increasingly influential in the market's development." Home computers are now a major consumer-electronics product on a par with television and hi-fi. Did we ever assume that once people had bought

television 20 years ago and the latest record player then the consumer-electronics market was saturated and ready to burst?

There is no reason for the British home-computer market not to emulate that of the television industry. Certainly there will be increasing competition from abroad; products must drop in price and become more innovative, simpler to use and more reliable. They are all phases through which the television industry has evolved.

The week finished the way it had started with the self-destructors in full cry. On the same day that the junior industry minister, John Birt, called for a new alliance to be forged between employers and employees, the Government and the educational establishment to help solve Britain's skills crisis, the Manpower Services Commission announced the closure of 29 skill centres.

A report last summer highlighted the critical shortage of engineers. The new study of last week called for measures to help increase the output from training schools from 3,000 technicians a year to 6,000. In that light the MSC decision is stupid and illogical.

Can you ever doubt our ability to self-destruct?

## Open letter to the boardroom

### Can you afford your DP staff?

How effectively is your organisation using its computer resources? If you are typical of most in the UK, the answer is probably "not very". To be honest, your data processing (DP) department is probably in something of a mess. What would your answers be to these questions?

1. Are your business staff so fed up with waiting for computer systems, that they they now no longer bother to ask for new ones?

2. Do your DP staff cost a fortune, even though they do not seem to produce very many new systems?

3. Do many of your systems need fundamental changes as soon as they are delivered?

4. Are you constantly being told by your DP staff that, although the information you require exists within the computer files somewhere it will take weeks to write the extraction program to analyse and combine it all for you?

If your answers to most of those questions is Yes, I have a couple of suggestions for you. A couple of your programmers, and start using new methods in producing your computer systems.

The methods used by your DP department are probably hopelessly out of date. In fact, the productivity of your DP department is almost certainly quite appallingly low. Do not get me wrong, the department is almost certainly staffed by dedicated, hard working people, but just consider these facts:

Your programmers are probably using the same "pen and

paper" methods as they were 15 years ago.

There is probably basic computer support available for the day-to-day work of every department.

The methods used by your DP staff usually produce systems that are totally unsuitable to the people who will need to use them.

Most computer systems are still designed in the same way as they have always been. DP staff visit a particular department, spend some time looking at the computer support needed, then go away and produce a detailed "specification" for the proposed system, get users to agree to it, and finally, often as much as a year later, deliver the required system.

Unfortunately, this method is flawed: business staff never know what they need from a computer system, the "specification" is written in a technical language they fail to understand, and, during the time needed to produce the system, the business environment often changes anyway. So it is little surprise that, when the new system is delivered, it just does not meet the needs of business staff, and requires immediate and continuing correction.

This failure to involve business staff effectively in the design of their own computer systems is the primary reason why DP departments waste upwards of 80% of their time in "maintaining" (more precisely, correcting) old systems. Often, any errors perpetrated during the initial design of a computer system take an inordinate amount of time to correct.

Fortunately, there are now available a whole range of new methods and tools which can help to prevent such errors. These methods rely upon the use of a new range of software system development tools, which have been given the generic name "fourth generation". Their essential feature is that they facilitate the use of design methods which allow business staff to become directly involved.

Perhaps the most important feature of these new tools is that they can be used to automate much of the work which is now performed by computer programmers.

Fourth generation tools enable 400-500 per cent improvements in the productivity of DP departments. As for the "sacked" programmers, fourth generation tools allow them to use their talents much more effectively.

# IBM on line for cashless shopping

By Kevin Pearson

In company with British Telecom, IBM is about to be awarded a contract to develop a major network for electronic, cashless shopping by the Committee of London Clearing Banks, according to industry sources.

The company is already a major supplier of computers to the London clearing banks. Of the Big Four only the Midland uses equipment from another manufacturer for its main accounts computers. It uses Burroughs, but is expected to move to IBM in a £50 million replacement plan.

The network will provide electronic funds transfer/point of sale services between the banks and shops. It would link retail terminals directly to the computers holding bank customers' accounts. Sales could be charged directly to customer accounts. For the banks it would mean a tremendous fall in the volume of paper that is shuffled around the financial system and an improvement in the speed of recording transactions.

IBM and BT had emerged as the leading contenders, but ICL, fresh from its success with the Article Numbering Associ-

ation's Tradenet network made a late bid.

IBM is also providing network services to a group of seven medium-to-large building societies through a company called Eft Ltd and it plans to launch a valued added network for the insurance industry. These services could go five very soon.

But a rival consortium, called the Link Group comprising 21 building societies and banks has beaten the Eft group to the market. It does not use IBM equipment, although some of the societies in the group are IBM customers. The plan is for shared network available machines.

IBM is not alone in its bid for a major slice of the computer-based financial services market. ICL and two US companies, Stratos and Tandem, are also keen to be major players. But most of the organizations in the financial sector are large users of IBM equipment - that company appears to have a built-in advantage.

ICL is working with the Anglia Building Society to provide point of sale services in Northampton, and is well advanced on other schemes.

## Robot boldly goes where no man can

From David Watts, Tokyo

A project team from Tokyo University and engineers from the Toshiba Corporation have developed a mobile robot which can carry out inspection and maintenance tasks in factories, chemical plants or nuclear power plants where human access is difficult.

The robot can move inside the plant according to a pre-memorized "map" by using sensors to check its position and direction. When there are obstacles, the robot can swiftly recognize and avoid them or automatically change its course yet reach the original goal.

It is composed of three basic units that correspond to a human's eyes, hands and feet with an integrated control system that uses a newly-developed robot language called AMORL. Its "feet" are four freely movable individual wheel systems each of which incorporates three small wheels. On a level surface the robot moves by simply rotating the small wheels - to surmount an obstacle or to go up or down stairs of up to 22 centimetres deep the larger star-shaped wheel units are rotated. The robot, which is curiously

named Amooty, a combination of the surname initials of the six professors in the faculty of engineering at Tokyo University, can also vary its wheelbase.

The manipulator, which has a grip and can be fitted with a number of other tools, can adopt up to 84 postures. To recognize its environment quickly the robot has visual sensors which combine a television camera and a laser beam. It uses the TV camera to recognize simple symbols along its route and relate these to its position.

The robot's position in relation to obstacles and walls is gauged by projecting a laser beam at them, detecting the reflected beam with the TV camera and measuring the intervening distances on the basis of size and profile.

Hitschi claims that all such "smart" robots in the past were limited in their abilities because of lack of mobility or working capacity. The firm believes theirs is the first to meet industries needs, representing a considerable step forward. But they admit Amooty itself will need further refinement.

## Take a WP lesson, Miss Smith

By Geoffrey Ellis

Fewer than one in three temporary word processing operators are competent to fill the jobs they are sent to, claims a report commissioned by Kelly Girl, a leading temp agency.

Kelly Girl spent more than £7 million on developing a computerised assessment system, based on aircraft flight simulator technology.

The Kee system developed in the US by a company specialising in training aids is based on a central processing unit to which is added a keyboard appropriate to the WP it is emulating. There are keyboards available for the IBM Displaywriter, AES and Wang.

An illuminated display, showing the keyboard, is added to the machine and prompts to the operator are illuminated. Not only will the new system allow the company to make a firm assessment of job applicants after a 30 minute test, but clients will be able to send staff to train on the systems which, claims Pat Brady, vice-president of European Operations, enable a beginner to master a word processor within four hours.



## American lift-off for BTel

Apollo astronaut James Lovell is going into partnership with British Telecom to sell a version of BT's highly successful communications system in the US. Lovell, now vice president of the Centel Corporation, will be marketing the City Business System, aptly renamed Touchdown, through his company. He hopes to sell 20 million dollars worth in the next 18 months.



**IBM PC**  
COMPLETE WITH 2 x 350M DISK DRIVES, MONOCHROME DISPLAY, PRINTER ADAPTER, DOS 2.11, MODULES ETC.

**£1500**

**MORSE COMPUTERS**  
78 High Holborn, WC1 01-831 0644

**PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT!**

The cost of not having adequate maintenance can be frightening - lost production, tangled records and slumping profits. When the system goes down, so do you.

Extel Systems Support is one of the largest computer service operators in the UK, with:-

- 19 service centres nationwide
- Fast response to any breakdown
- Routine on-site maintenance twice a year.

Ring us to find out how we can keep your system in the peak of health.

**Extel**

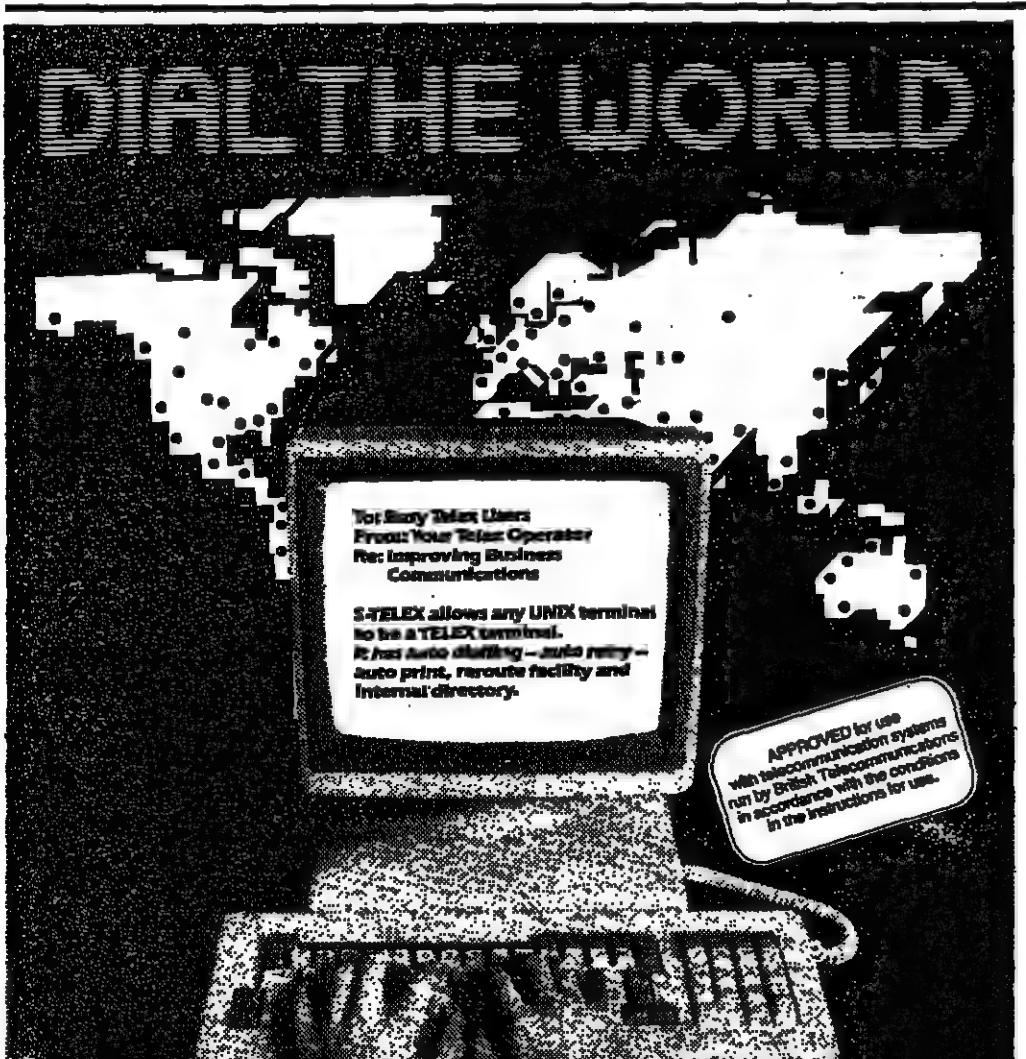
**SYSTEMS SUPPORT**

73-75 Scrutton Street, London EC2A 4TA. Telex: 27595

**01 739 2041**

The Exchange Telegraph Company Ltd. Part of Eddi Group, P.C.

**DIAL THE WORLD**



**If you are into UNIX and a busy TELEX user then you need S-TELEX the ultimate in TELEX communications.**

**SYSTEMS & TELECOMS LIMITED**  
Formerly Systel Limited

Phoenix House, 1 Station Hill, Reading, Berks. RG1 1NB  
Tel: (0734) 500451  
Telex: 849921 SYSTEL

from **MAGNUM MEDIA**

**All Fuji Film Floppy Disks from Magnum Media carry Our Unique Lifetime Data Guarantee**

Magnum Media Limited  
7 Hogwood Industrial Park, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 4GW  
Telephone: (0734) 734849

PLEASE SEND ME FULL DETAILS

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION: \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TEL NO: \_\_\_\_\_

**Realise the full power of personal computing.**

The Executive Computer Centre will show you how to get the most out of today's personal computers. A range of executive courses will inform you, instruct you, and motivate you. You will be given hands-on experience - one IBM PC for each delegate.

Courses are run in these software packages: Lotus, Symphony, Framework, Multiplan, Wordstar, Syntex, Visicalc, Volkswriter, XChange, Smart, dBase II, dBase III, Cardbox and Delta.

The Executive Computer Centre is the best equipped, most businesslike, fully independent microcomputer centre in London.

**The Executive Computer Centre**  
MAM House, 24-25 New Bond Street, LONDON W1Y 9HD Telephone: 01-629 9255

**MAKE A NOTE IN YOUR DIARY**

**7th April to 8th April**  
**SHOW '85**  
**FEBRUARY 5-7**

**FOR NEXT WEEK**

The Venue: **Kensington and Chelsea Town Hall Exhibition Centre**  
Hornton Street, London W8

The Dates: **Tuesday to Thursday 5-7 February 1985**

The Times: **Tuesday 5 February 10am - 6pm**  
**Wednesday 6 February 10am - 6pm**  
**Thursday 7 February 10am - 5pm**

Ring 01-241 2354 for your advance tickets or present your business card at the registration point at the main entrance on the day.

The April and Show is an independent exhibition organised by the publishers of 1688 Computing magazine.

**Seminars on one of the world's leading software systems with one of the world's leading accountancy groups.**

From February to May, Arthur Young are running a series of courses designed to help you get the best from your micro, and to demonstrate the ways it can help develop your business techniques.

And because the AY tutors have practical, everyday micro experience, the courses will be in business language rather than computer jargon.

Other points to remember are these:

- Lotus Software has swept the board and is now one of the best-selling spreadsheet packages in the world.
- There's a seminar for every level of experience ranging from: Introductions to Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony for beginners through to Advanced Business Applications for the more knowledgeable.
- Many more courses are available all concentrating on 'hands-on' experience and practical business applications.

Interested? Then your next good idea is to contact Lesley Ireland on 01-831 7130 for further information, or return the coupon (no stamp required).

Write to:  
Arthur Young, Freeport, EC4A 4RN.  
Please send me details of the courses available from February 4th to May 31st 1985.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

**Arthur Young Educational Services**  
Your next good idea



## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## When a coloured monitor is not just pie in the sky

Q. I am thinking of using an IBM PC or a compatible machine and want to know if it is worth paying the extra for a colour monitor?

A. It depends on personal taste and software. Some software is designed to exploit colour and can look good on a monochrome screen. Some people find it difficult to read the text provided by a good monochrome monitor - which is an important factor if word is to be a major activity. However, colour can enliven business graphics, such as pie-charts.

Is it worth buying an electronic mail system?

If you want to improve the productivity of dispersed sites, the solution is to rent an established public system service. If you intend to use a service within a single building, electronic mail more usually appears as a side-effect of linking a number of desks which already use terminals or PCs.

This type of system is popular because it is almost "free" because most of the basic investment has been accounted for.

The hectic growth in electronic mail use comes from firms which must transact international business.

Electronic mail seems addictive and staff may demand this facility simply to be part of the key operating elite within your organization.

What is meant by the term "logic programming"? I have always thought that all programs used logic.

The aim of logic programming is to be able to use analysis of the problem as the basis for a program to run on the computer. If you examine most existing procedures you will realize that the analysis of the problem is gradually transformed into procedural statements which then form the basis for the program.

So a proper description for "logic programming" would be "logical analysis as a single-stage programming language". There already exists, as Prolog, a programming language which directly executes many statements taken from the realms of predicate calculus logic.

Since there are forms of logical analysis which do not fit

## WORKSHOP

● This week Workshop looks at the colour problem and dips into the electronic mail. HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer questions in this column on all aspects of business and personal computers. Write to: Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ.

into Prolog, the easy answer to your question would be to say that logic programming is a splendid idea awaiting implementation, but that would be only partially true.

Should I listen to friends with professional computing experience who have warned me against buying the Apple Macintosh for basic personal computing?

Your friends probably mean that you should go for sub-standard hardware that offers the greatest available software options. The IBM PC sits at the top of the pile: although the Macintosh software catalogue is growing.

For some applications you will need to add extra main store to the basic Macintosh at a cost of about £800.

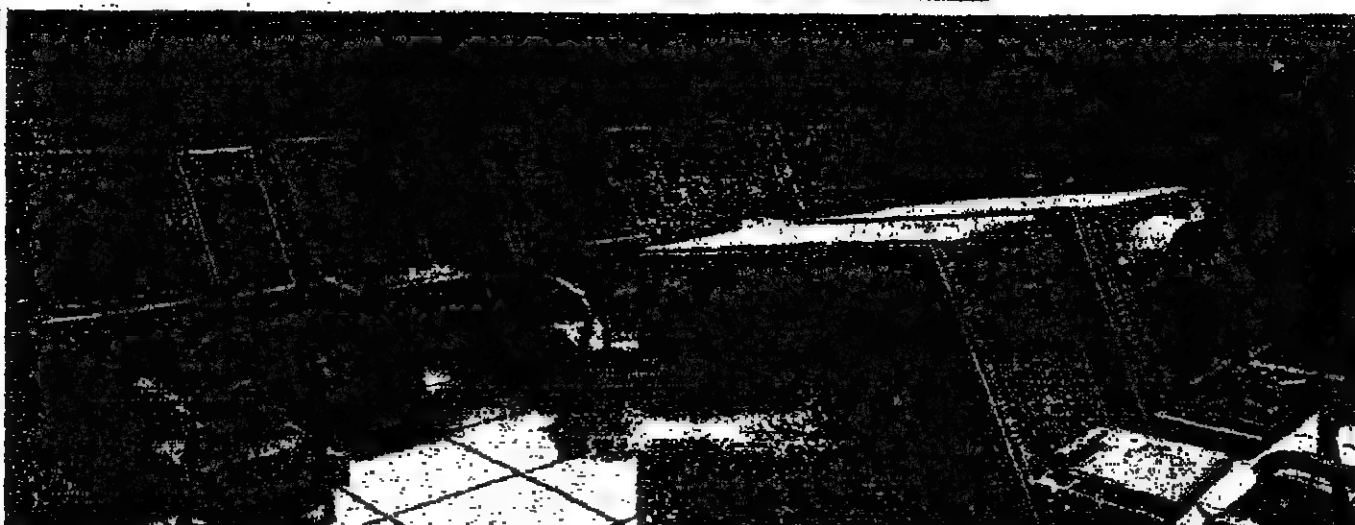
Software is becoming available for the IBM PC which will make it behave in a Macintosh-like manner.

If computing is "user-led" within an organization, does it inevitably lead to users creating all the main systems themselves?

When users build their own systems it is generally referred to as "end-user" computing. However, end-user computing is not what is meant by "user-led" computing.

When the users lead they are supposed to set the development priorities and will generally leave much of the implementation to DP staff while taking on the tasks that are localized to specific departments.

Main users, however, may fail to examine the impact on a small sector of users who have a subsidiary connection with the system. The job of the computing professional is to see that minority groups are considered during the design stage.



Yesterday's defence equipment, today's exhibition piece: part of the US air-defence control room now in the computer museum

## Britain's Oliver Strimpel goes to US computer museum

By Geoffrey Ellis

One of this country's top experts in the history of computing, Dr Oliver Strimpel, has become the first curator of a new museum in Boston dedicated to computers. Formerly head of the Department of Mathematics and Computing at the Science Museum, South Kensington, Dr Strimpel was responsible during his time there for staging the popular IT Year display, and the innovative Seeing The Invisible exhibition at the National Museum of Photography in Bradford.

He is frank about his Massachusetts appointment, saying that he would have been happy to undertake a similar project here, but, as with so many similar ventures, funding is scarce, and the opportunity presented by the Boston Computer Museum, the first of its kind, was too good to miss.

The museum, in the city that houses both Harvard and the MIT, is in a 100-year-old, waterfront wool warehouse, giving 55,000 square foot of space.

The electronic dinosaurs of yesterday rub shoulders with today's micros, minis, artifacts, audio-visual displays and a magnificent reference library. Nothing illustrates better the huge advances in the development of computing, than comparing a massive machine, dating from 1945, built around a series of vacuum tubes and taking up 3000 square feet, with today's machines, with even the most powerful taking up little more space than a domestic freezer.

The nucleus of the museum was the massive whirling



Dr Strimpel with Dr Gwen Bell, the museum director

vacuum tube machine, which was rescued from the scrapheap by Kenneth Olsen, president of Digital Equipment Corporation and Robert Everett, president of the Mitre Corporation, both of whom had worked on the machine, the first real-time parallel vacuum-tube computer with a core memory which, after taking five years to build, filled a whole building at the MIT in Cambridge, Mass.

Ken Olsen gave it a home in his Marlboro, Mass headquarters and in 1979 it became the first exhibit in the museum funded by Digital. In 1982 the museum became an independent non-profit organization, funded by the general computer industry and after 12 months preparation, moved into the new premises in Boston Harbour.

One of Dr Strimpel's prize exhibits is the computer used by the Apollo astronauts to navigate their space craft and lunar lander, which is now fitted with a working simulator. In another display, the largest computer ever built, the 175 ton SAGE is recreated in the role which it fulfilled from 1958-1963, that of the US Air Force air defence system, processing and displaying on huge screens, every aircraft movement in US airspace.

A regular visitor to the museum is the original programmer of the 1961 version of Spacewar, the forerunner of today's sophisticated computer adventure games. He works on the original Digital PDP-11, kept running by the wise acquisition of three further machines for spare parts.

Other visitors include lawyers seeking clarification on computer patent infringements, using both the displays and extensive reference library to help clarify their cases.

## First generation

Though present owners of machines such as the Sinclair QL and Acorn BBC will draw little comfort from the fact, these are just the machines that Dr Strimpel is looking for to exhibit in the section devoted to personal computing, and hopes that machines will soon be forthcoming from the manufacturers to fill the gaps in his displays. He is mounting international searches for first-generation computers dating from the 1950s. But to ensure the continuity of the collection, he says it is vital, so transient a sphere, to collect current models, before their obsolescence renders them impossible to find.

## Digital joins Intel to arrange IBM-fit

Digital Research and Intel has announced the development of System Software which will bring IBM PC-compatibility to Intel's latest computer processor, Genef Wheelwright writes.

The development of Digital's concurrent DOS-286 disk operating system for the Intel 80286 processor means that IBM's new PC-AT computer will now be able to run all IBM PC applications. Using IBM's system software the AT could run only some PC programs.

The wider implications of the move are that other hardware manufacturers, such as Acorn and ICL, both of which plan to use DOS-286 in their new business machines, can now offer IBM software compatibility on their new machine without having to use the ageing IBM PC design or the dated 8088 processor chip.

If other manufacturers take out licences for the software, DOS-286 may set new software standards for the business microcomputer industry.

The system software also allows the computer to do several jobs at once, as well as allowing a number of computer terminals to share the facilities of one large microcomputer - abilities known to the field as multi-tasking and multi-user capabilities.

Digital's recently announced Genef product, which is picture rather than text based, will also be available for use with the new operating system. This opens up the possibility of a wide number of machines which operate like Apple Macintoshes, have the ability to run the huge array of off-the-shelf IBM PC software and yet exercise innovation in their design.

## UK events

Apriorc and Strick Computer Kensington Town Hall, London, February 5-7 (01 241 2354).

ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London, February 9 (01 801 9172). International Trade Show for Home Computers, Software, LET Olympia, London, February 17-18 (0253 777000). International Computer Graphics User, Barbican, London, February 19-21 (01 486 1951).

PC Trade Show, Barbican, London, February 25-28 (01 837 3699). DEXPRO Europe, 1985, Olympia 2, London, March 6-8 (01 582 9256). Overseas MEXCOM, Mexico City, Mexico, February 25-28 (Inquiries: 01 379 7628). Computer Conference and Exhibition - INTERFACE, Atlanta, March 4-7 (Mass 02194). Personal Computer Show, Sydney, March 13-16 (01 486 1951). Personal Computer Show, Amsterdam, March 21-24.

## Apple wants a bite of corporate market

From Matthew May, Cupertino, California

Apple Computers' fourth annual shareholders meeting, held here last week was quieter than last year's which heralded the launch of its Macintosh computer. Yet with videos, pop music and a laser show it was a strangely flamboyant way for the company to announce its wish to move heavily into the conservative world of the corporate-business market for micro computers - a field in the grip of IBM with its PC personal computer.

So far sales of Apple's innovative Macintosh computer - for which the company claims 1984 sales of 275,000 - have been overwhelmingly to individuals and educational establishments. Its decision not to follow the popular route of designing a computer that will run the huge range of software written for the IBM PC has meant having to build its own related software while alienating many business users who believe any micro in corporate use must be able to integrate with IBM equipment.

But with the need for a share of the corporate market paramount for many micro manufacturers hoping to continue expansion, Apple's chairman, John Sculley, now admits "We have to adjust to the IBM world."

At the shareholders' meeting the basis of a network to be called AppleTalk was announced. It will allow the

connection of up to 32 Apple computers or peripherals to each other and eventually will include the ability for its products to be linked with IBM PCs and the established Ethernet network. However a central storage system known as a file server, and needed in a local area network, if it is to be used efficiently, will not be available from Apple until much later this year although some systems will be available from other makers.

Apple has also announced a \$7,000 printer called LaserWriter, which can produce near-typeset quality text and high-quality graphics - and can connect to IBM compatible personal computers. Both AppleTalk and the LaserWriter are expected to arrive in the UK around June.

Apple is calling both its new products Macintosh Office, but is leaving outside companies to provide much of the software and other devices to exploit the network. Two large software corporations, Microsoft and Lotus, have announced their Macintosh programmes will support the new network. Apple has not yet provided an office computer system - rather the pieces necessary to build one. How fast the other components become available could become vital as other micro companies try to follow the same route.

## Time for an IT ministry?

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ The Government should consider establishing a new ministry, devoted solely to IT, to concentrate both minds and resources, says David Baldwin, managing director of Hewlett-Packard. In announcing record figures for the UK arm of Hewlett-Packard, he said creation of an IT ministry should be accompanied by a reorganisation of the educational system, low level science and engineering, to enable the new industries to recruit trained workers in sufficient numbers, which it is unable to do now. He said lack of education in the use of IT in industry means that there is at present a wastage of £800m each year by companies lagging in the implementation of IT.

## Korean made

■ Korean-made 256K D-RAM chips are soon to be marketed worldwide, according to a report in the Korean Herald. The Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co has already distributed samples to 76 clients worldwide and is awaiting their approval before producing in volume in May.

## Tokyo teaching

■ Tokyo students are using desktop computers and programmed lessons in an experimental system educators hope will make learning more individual and more fun. The Tokyo Metropolitan Educational Research Center has developed a new learning system which combines commercial portable computers and printed learning cards. Operating on four small batteries, the computer's screen displays eight lines of 40 characters each.

## Reader guide

■ For those trying to decide which business micro to buy, two recent books neatly complement each other in assisting to make the decision. *Business Micro Benchmarks*, edited by Peter Bright, covers 18 of the most popular makes, ranging from the Sinclair QL to the Atari 520. It is published by Century Communications and costs £7.95. *Selecting Business Software* by Ed Berman and Leslie Dewhurst (Frances Pinter, £7.95), is a clearly written book which covers the major brands of software for word processing, financial modelling, spreadsheets, payroll and sick pay.



"I was caught with my fingers in the financial database"

## Another chance to win your school an ABC

Though the closing date for The Times Network for Schools Competition was announced as Thursday January 31, the organisers have decided that because of snowy conditions in some parts of the country and requests from schools which had to close temporarily, it would be fairer to extend the closing date to Thursday February 14.

So you have another two weeks to win an Acorn Electron and for your school one of the first Acorn BBC Business Computers.

You do not have to be a member of TTNS or have any knowledge of computer programming in order to take part. The competition is open to all students aged 11 to 18 years.

What you have to do is devise an imaginative and original curriculum-related project for TTNS, making the best use of its main features, which are because of snowy conditions nationwide, using computers, a central database, searchable by menu or keyword; fast transmission of large data files or software programs.

Write your idea on a single sheet of paper, using no more than 250 words. Include your name, age, address and telephone number, together with the name and address of your school. Send the completed entry to: TTNS Competition, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ, to arrive by Thursday, February 14.

## Computer Appointments

## Computer Sales Dubai

O.T.E. £25,000 Tax Free

A major UAE group of companies handling the Burghes distribution sells an extensive range of equipment to develop new business with a wide range of clients in commerce and Government. The area offers great potential for growth and success will bring an early possibility of a management position.

Knowledge of Burghes equipment and applications would be a definite asset and overseas.

**Roland Orr & Partners**

Management Consultants

35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB Telephone 01-734 7282

experience will be helpful. Essential attributes are sound account management experience, a proven record of sales achievement and a high degree of personal initiative and staying power. Dubai offers a very pleasant work and living environment with a high standard of accommodation.

Applicants are invited to write, quoting Ref: M921, giving full career details to John Stirling.

ACCELERATE YOUR CAREER FORWARD.....  
COMPUTER SALES OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE 1980'sCorporate Sales Consultant  
ComputerLand

earnings potential in excess of £25k + car BIRMINGHAM - NEWCASTLE

ComputerLand is the largest independent network in the UK, supplying microcomputer based business solutions to corporate users based on hardware from IBM, Compaq, ACT and other manufacturers. To spearhead their penetration of this prestigious "Blue Chip" market, two professional sales consultants, who will operate from the Birmingham and Newcastle business centres, are being sought. In addition to excellent computer sales track records, the personal qualities essential to a creditable and effective presentation at major accounts level are obvious prerequisites, and communications or large systems experience a positive advantage. ref:1897.

## UNIX Systems Sales

£35-40k potential earnings

LONDON - BIRMINGHAM - MANCHESTER

Unix is rapidly becoming the accepted standard for powerful mini-computer systems, and its portability and flexibility have made it an attractive proposition to the market. Successful and dynamic sales professionals with an established record in microcomputer solutions are now being sought to maximise the potential of our Clients powerful Unix-based system and ensure a lucrative 1985 for both themselves and our Client. In return for success, you will enjoy a high standard of living, and the obvious status and benefits that only a large corporation can provide. ref: 1899.

## Senior Sales Professional

£30k O.T.E. plus Sierra

BIRMINGHAM

Add together top-selling software, leading hardware from IBM, DEC and ACT and unrivalled levels of support and you have a winning combination. By joining forces with our client, a systems house that has doubled profits every year since 1979 and whose accounts software has a 50% greater market share than its nearest competitor, you could become one of the success stories of 1985.

In addition to a successful micro-computer sales record and probably an accounts background, you should display the qualities that could secure a management position in the next twelve months, and enjoy a high level of income and security that only a market-leader can provide. ref: 1890.

## Sales Professionals

Computer Industry

LOCATIONS: VARIOUS

If you are a successful Sales personality in the modern computing industry, then you cannot afford to be unaware of the career opportunities that may be awaiting you, giving you the just rewards for your skills, commitment and achievement. Our Client portfolio includes all areas of the industry: Mainframes, Minis, Micros, Data-communications, etc. and all types of vertical markets such as Manufacturing, Distribution, Finance.

Telephone our Consultant now, or if you prefer, write to him at our address below. Absolute confidentiality is assured.

For a confidential, early discussion regarding any of these exciting career positions, telephone our Senior Advising Consultant, TREVOR MONEY, on 021-622 6031 (24 hour answering service) or at home on 0789-773031.

Westhill Computer Recruitment

9th Floor, Albany House, 31 Hurst Street, Birmingham B5 4BD. Telephone: 021 622 6031

VUMAN COMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD  
SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE

Vuman Computer Systems Ltd, a company wholly owned by the University of Manchester, specialises in the supply of computer systems for scientific and academic applications. The company's multiple character set word processor, VUMWRT, has become one of the standard word processing systems in use in academic institutions throughout the UK and overseas. Vuman holds dealerships for ACT and Acorn computers plus a wide range of peripheral and software products. The company is planning a significant expansion in 1985 and will be launching a number of new products, including CPU systems, cost-effective systems for the pharmaceutical, plus educational software for BBC computers. We are seeking to recruit a person who will be capable of making major contribution to the success of the new products and will continue to develop sales of VUMWRT. The person appointed will be educated to degree level or equivalent and will have a proven track record in the sale of computer systems. Experience in the planning of product launches and effective use of advertising media will be advantageous. Salary will be in the range £11k-14k and a company car will be provided. Applications in writing, marked confidential, including a detail CV should be sent to:

The Managing Director

Vuman Computer

Systems Ltd

Ground Floor

Product Centre Building

Red

Manchester

M2 3 9PT.









# Kodak hoping for a clean image with a £2m shot to the sport

By Pat Butcher

The biggest sponsorship for British athletics, £2 million over the next five years from Kodak, the photographic company, came yesterday in the wake of new allegations of drug taking by athletes in this country.

Ten days ago, a similar deal made by Kodak with the Swedish athletics federation included a proviso that if any athlete were caught taking drugs, the sponsorship, worth £1.4 million until 1988, would be withdrawn.

Peter Block, the marketing director of Kodak in Britain, said that he was aware of the allegations made by Paul Dickinson, the hammer thrower, who is chairman of the International Athletics Club, that up to 60 per cent of British athletes are involved in drug

row, and that random drug testing will be set up as soon as possible.

But Sir Arthur Gold, the chairman of that working party, injected a far more sober note into the proceedings. He cited a survey carried out, coincidentally in Sweden following the Moscow Olympics, "which differs but little from the statistics that Paul Dickinson quoted over the weekend. Bear in mind Paul is still a practising athlete, and likely to be more in touch with what is going on."

Sir Arthur also pointed out that if random testing were not set up until the summer, it would serve little purpose, because we know that athletes taking these new hormone drugs stop taking them months before they compete, but they still get 80 to 90 per cent of the benefits, without fear of detection. The only people who would be the careless or the ill-advised, but ideally we want to deter, which is why there should be tests all year round."

The England-United States match at Cusford on March 9 will be the first under the Kodak sponsorship. That will be followed in summer by the takeover of the AAA championships on July 13/14. The Kodak Classic at Gateshead four weeks later, and a series of six regional 10 kilometre road races in early winter.

The £2 million Kodak deal follows two £1.35 million packages for the same five-year period, announced recently by Pearl Assurance and Peugeot Talbot, which tie in with the Independent Television contract for exclusive domestic athletics coverage, worth £10.5 million until 1990.

She can, however, race in the Aldershot team in the national championships on February 16 at Birkhead, for which there is no such residential qualification.

taking, but that Kodak did not think such a proviso was necessary in Britain.

"Our deal is almost unconditional," he said. "I'm hoping that the drug taking has been exaggerated, but if anything were substantiated, we have every confidence that the Amateur Athletic Association would be able to deal with it in the proper manner."

Mike Farrell, the secretary of the AAA, pointed to the good record that Britain has in pushing for drug testing. "We test indoors, we shall test at our meetings during the summer, and even the British League are introducing testing this summer."

Nigel Cooper, Farrell's opposite number on the British Amateur Athletic Board also confirmed that the federation's working party on drugs did not frame its final statement tomorrow.



Gold: Sober note.

## ICE HOCKEY

## Murrayfield's game plan runs out of steam

By Robert Pryce

A crowd reported to be 3,600, which would be the biggest for a Heineken British League game, saw only six goals at Murrayfield on Sunday, which is eight fewer than the premier division average. They came from Alex Dampier, the Murrayfield coach, for his insistence on playing a close-checking game. But as Dampier said: "Nobody left early."

Five's late assault, which earned a 3-3 draw, maintained their fourth place in the division. Dampier's tactics worked well until the last 10 minutes, when Murrayfield's energy reserves were running low. "You have to play tight against Fife," he said. "They just love it when you play wide open."

In a game sponsored by Smirnoff, the vodka manufacturers, Murrayfield earned the tonic of a two-goal lead in the thirteenth minute. They were still two goals ahead midway through the last period, when they lost Neiland and Hane for two-minute penalties. Lario and

Pennycook punished them with two goals in 24 seconds.

Stoyanovich scored Fife's other goal, but the weekend showed his assault on the single-season scoring record set by Roy Halpin last season. The Fife wing managed just one goal in Saturday's 7-3 win over Nottingham Panthers and his total for the season is now 108 from 31 games. Provided he stays healthy, he has at least 18 games to score the 21 goals he needs to break the record.

Though he was suffering from the aftermath of an influenza bug over the weekend, Stoyanovich was by no means blocked up. He had a hand in all three goals at Murrayfield, and six out of the seven against Nottingham, when he helped set up Linton for three goals against his former club.

Streatham Redekius has released Rich, their American forward, and signed Merklosky from Southampton.

has to be fit. You are getting up and down 300 times a match with the 70lb on your back.

"It is all a matter of judging the puck. You can't dive at feet like a football player, because a stazer can change direction instantly. Also you have to make your catches one-handed since you have a stick in the other. Catching cleanly is vital; a rebound off you can be a goal.

"The job is also a tactical one. You run the defence, and direct players at attackers. Stopping the puck is really your last job. What you do when everything else has gone wrong."

Ice hockey is a lightning-fast game, played by strong, skilful, aggressive men with knives on their feet and clubs in their hands. The puck is fired in his direction, he must allow it to hit him. If he fails to offer himself as a target, he has let the whole team down. It is an unbelievably awful job.

"Ice hockey takes up six nights a week, and we don't get paid much, just expenses," Bruce said. But that's not the point I play because I enjoy it."



Mrs Lloyd making no more secret of her pleasure than Miss Navratilova does of her defeat at the other's hands

## CRICKET

## Azharuddin faces high speed test from world's best

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Delhi

England's cricketers returned here from Chandigarh yesterday, once their flight had been subjected to the customary delay. First thing tomorrow morning they move on to Kanpur, where the last Test match starts on Thursday.

The side for this will depend to some extent upon the look of the pitch. At the moment everyone is fit and available for selection. I am not sure that it was entirely wise to include Lamb in Sunday's pillow fight, which is what the last of the one-day internationals amounted to. He wrenched his knee badly enough to need a runner in Nagpur last Wednesday and on Sunday the field in Chandigarh was very slippery in places. The match was of no consequence either. But he came through it unscathed, and that is the great thing.

The Indian selectors, meanwhile, have announced their 14 players for the one-day tournament starting in Melbourne on February 17. They have stayed with Gavaskar as captain, partly I think, because they found themselves split between Amarnath and Shastri as the preferable alternative.

It is considered by some to be too early for Shastri to have the job, and even by Indian standards Amarnath's omission from the last three one-day games was a mystery. In a sense therefore, Gavaskar himself was compromised. It may have been a blow to too that Gavaskar and Kapil Dev seem better friends now than when Kapil lost his place for the third Test.

Of the side that won the World Cup for India at Lord's 18 months ago, six will be going to Australia - Gavaskar, Kapil, Amarnath, Binnu Madan Lal and Srikkanth. Binnu and Madan Lal, who have not been playing in the present Test series, are brought back for their experience and because they can bowl quite idly.

Vengsarkar and Shastri were also in the party that went to England in 1983. Vengsarkar missing the final only because he had earlier been hit by their group matches. England and Pakistan, who make up this group, are the others to whom the choice of the Indian side will be of special interest.

Besides Azharuddin, the new player who may create the most interest in Australia is Sivaramakrishnan. He has never been to Australia and is an enterprising selection. Australia have left off Holland, the spinner, who recently helped to win them a Test match against West Indies in Sydney, but Abdul Qadir and D S de Silva will be there besides Silva to

## AUSTRALIA WOMEN WIN SERIES

Bendigo, Australia (Reuters) - Australia won the women's series against England 2-1 after achieving victory by seven wickets in the fifth and final international yesterday. The home team, set 116 to win in 59 overs after England had been dismissed in their second innings for 204, reached the required total with more than nine overs to spare. Jill Kennard, who scored a century in the first innings, was the Australian match winner, scored six fours in her innings of 42 as Australia made 118 for three.

SCORES: England 186 and 204 (Pakistan 5-46, 5-26, 5-26, Australia 286 for 3 and 118 for 3).

Later, who had been the scourge of Australia in England in a earlier, came on bowl with Shastri as soon as O'Neill appeared. Make no mistake, MCC were after the young New South Wales batsman. When stumpers were drawn that evening, O'Neill was in the nineties and still there. At the trotting race two or three hours later, Bailey said: "I knew he must be good, but not quite as good as that is not away."

Results, page 20

## N Zealand crush Pakistan

Auckland (Reuters) - Spirited bowling by Lance Cairns and Ewen Chatfield inspired New Zealand to their first Test victory over Pakistan on home soil yesterday with more than a day's play remaining.

Cairns took four for 49 and Chatfield obtained three vital wickets at a cost of 47 as New Zealand won the second Test by an innings and 59 runs to move 1-0 ahead in the series.

New Zealand captain, Howarth, declared his side's first innings closed at the overnight score of 451 for nine, leaving Pakistan chasing 283 to force the home team to bat again.

However, the combination of Cairns and Chatfield proved too much for Pakistan, who were dismissed for 183 in less than four hours.

Second Innings  
Pakistan: Khan 2, Carey 3, Chatfield 3, Cairns 4, Howarth 5, Howarth 6, Howarth 7, Howarth 8, Howarth 9, Howarth 10, Howarth 11, Howarth 12, Howarth 13, Howarth 14, Howarth 15, Howarth 16, Howarth 17, Howarth 18, Howarth 19, Howarth 20, Howarth 21, Howarth 22, Howarth 23, Howarth 24, Howarth 25, Howarth 26, Howarth 27, Howarth 28, Howarth 29, Howarth 30, Howarth 31, Howarth 32, Howarth 33, Howarth 34, Howarth 35, Howarth 36, Howarth 37, Howarth 38, Howarth 39, Howarth 40, Howarth 41, Howarth 42, Howarth 43, Howarth 44, Howarth 45, Howarth 46, Howarth 47, Howarth 48, Howarth 49, Howarth 50, Howarth 51, Howarth 52, Howarth 53, Howarth 54, Howarth 55, Howarth 56, Howarth 57, Howarth 58, Howarth 59, Howarth 60, Howarth 61, Howarth 62, Howarth 63, Howarth 64, Howarth 65, Howarth 66, Howarth 67, Howarth 68, Howarth 69, Howarth 70, Howarth 71, Howarth 72, Howarth 73, Howarth 74, Howarth 75, Howarth 76, Howarth 77, Howarth 78, Howarth 79, Howarth 80, Howarth 81, Howarth 82, Howarth 83, Howarth 84, Howarth 85, Howarth 86, Howarth 87, Howarth 88, Howarth 89, Howarth 90, Howarth 91, Howarth 92, Howarth 93, Howarth 94, Howarth 95, Howarth 96, Howarth 97, Howarth 98, Howarth 99, Howarth 100, Howarth 101, Howarth 102, Howarth 103, Howarth 104, Howarth 105, Howarth 106, Howarth 107, Howarth 108, Howarth 109, Howarth 110, Howarth 111, Howarth 112, Howarth 113, Howarth 114, Howarth 115, Howarth 116, Howarth 117, Howarth 118, Howarth 119, Howarth 120, Howarth 121, Howarth 122, Howarth 123, Howarth 124, Howarth 125, Howarth 126, Howarth 127, Howarth 128, Howarth 129, Howarth 130, Howarth 131, Howarth 132, Howarth 133, Howarth 134, Howarth 135, Howarth 136, Howarth 137, Howarth 138, Howarth 139, Howarth 140, Howarth 141, Howarth 142, Howarth 143, Howarth 144, Howarth 145, Howarth 146, Howarth 147, Howarth 148, Howarth 149, Howarth 150, Howarth 151, Howarth 152, Howarth 153, Howarth 154, Howarth 155, Howarth 156, Howarth 157, Howarth 158, Howarth 159, Howarth 160, Howarth 161, Howarth 162, Howarth 163, Howarth 164, Howarth 165, Howarth 166, Howarth 167, Howarth 168, Howarth 169, Howarth 170, Howarth 171, Howarth 172, Howarth 173, Howarth 174, Howarth 175, Howarth 176, Howarth 177, Howarth 178, Howarth 179, Howarth 180, Howarth 181, Howarth 182, Howarth 183, Howarth 184, Howarth 185, Howarth 186, Howarth 187, Howarth 188, Howarth 189, Howarth 190, Howarth 191, Howarth 192, Howarth 193, Howarth 194, Howarth 195, Howarth 196, Howarth 197, Howarth 198, Howarth 199, Howarth 200, Howarth 201, Howarth 202, Howarth 203, Howarth 204, Howarth 205, Howarth 206, Howarth 207, Howarth 208, Howarth 209, Howarth 210, Howarth 211, Howarth 212, Howarth 213, Howarth 214, Howarth 215, Howarth 216, Howarth 217, Howarth 218, Howarth 219, Howarth 220, Howarth 221, Howarth 222, Howarth 223, Howarth 224, Howarth 225, Howarth 226, Howarth 227, Howarth 228, Howarth 229, Howarth 230, Howarth 231, Howarth 232, Howarth 233, Howarth 234, Howarth 235, Howarth 236, Howarth 237, Howarth 238, Howarth 239, Howarth 240, Howarth 241, Howarth 242, Howarth 243, Howarth 244, Howarth 245, Howarth 246, Howarth 247, Howarth 248, Howarth 249, Howarth 250, Howarth 251, Howarth 252, Howarth 253, Howarth 254, Howarth 255, Howarth 256, Howarth 257, Howarth 258, Howarth 259, Howarth 260, Howarth 261, Howarth 262, Howarth 263, Howarth 264, Howarth 265, Howarth 266, Howarth 267, Howarth 268, Howarth 269, Howarth 270, Howarth 271, Howarth 272, Howarth 273, Howarth 274, Howarth 275, Howarth 276, Howarth 277, Howarth 278, Howarth 279, Howarth 280, Howarth 281, Howarth 282, Howarth 283, Howarth 284, Howarth 285, Howarth 286, Howarth 287, Howarth 288, Howarth 289, Howarth 290, Howarth 291, Howarth 292, Howarth 293, Howarth 294, Howarth 295, Howarth 296, Howarth 297, Howarth 298, Howarth 299, Howarth 300, Howarth 301, Howarth 302, Howarth 303, Howarth 304, Howarth 305, Howarth 306, Howarth 307, Howarth 308, Howarth 309, Howarth 310, Howarth 311, Howarth 312, Howarth 313, Howarth 314, Howarth 315, Howarth 316, Howarth 317, Howarth 318, Howarth 319, Howarth 320, Howarth 321, Howarth 322, Howarth 323, Howarth 324, Howarth 325, Howarth 326, Howarth 327, Howarth 328, Howarth 329, Howarth 330, Howarth 331, Howarth 332, Howarth 333, Howarth 334, Howarth 335, Howarth 336, Howarth 337, Howarth 338, Howarth 339, Howarth 340, Howarth 341, Howarth 342, Howarth 343, Howarth 344, Howarth 345, Howarth 346, Howarth 347, Howarth 348, Howarth 349, Howarth 350, Howarth 351, Howarth 352, Howarth 353, Howarth 354, Howarth 355, Howarth 356, Howarth 357, Howarth 358, Howarth 359, Howarth 360, Howarth 361, Howarth 362, Howarth 363, Howarth 364, Howarth 365, Howarth 366, Howarth 367, Howarth 368, Howarth 369, Howarth 370, Howarth 371, Howarth 372, Howarth 373, Howarth 374, Howarth 375, Howarth 376, Howarth 377, Howarth 378, Howarth 379, Howarth 380, Howarth 381, Howarth 382, Howarth 383, Howarth 384, Howarth 385, Howarth 386, Howarth 387, Howarth 388, Howarth 389, Howarth 390, Howarth 391, Howarth 392, Howarth 393, Howarth 394, Howarth 395, Howarth 396, Howarth 397, Howarth 398, Howarth 399, Howarth 400, Howarth 401, Howarth 402, Howarth 403, Howarth 404, Howarth 405, Howarth 406, Howarth 407, Howarth 408, Howarth 409, Howarth 410, Howarth 411, Howarth 412, Howarth 413, Howarth 414, Howarth 415, Howarth 416, Howarth 417, Howarth 418, Howarth 419, Howarth 420, Howarth 421, Howarth 422, Howarth 423, Howarth 424, Howarth 425, Howarth 426, Howarth 427, Howarth 428, Howarth 429, Howarth 430, Howarth 431, Howarth 432, Howarth 433, Howarth 434, Howarth 435, Howarth 436, Howarth 437, Howarth 438, Howarth 439, Howarth 440, Howarth 441, Howarth 442, Howarth 443, Howarth 444, Howarth 445, Howarth 446, Howarth 447, Howarth 448, Howarth 449, Howarth 450, Howarth 451, Howarth 452, Howarth 453, Howarth 454, Howarth 455, Howarth 456, Howarth 457, Howarth 458, Howarth 459, Howarth 460, Howarth 461, Howarth 462, Howarth 463, Howarth 464, Howarth 465, Howarth 466, Howarth 467, Howarth 468, Howarth 469, Howarth 470, Howarth 471, Howarth 472, Howarth 473, Howarth 474, Howarth 475, Howarth 476, Howarth 477, Howarth 478, Howarth 479, Howarth 480, Howarth 481, Howarth 482, Howarth 483, Howarth 484, Howarth 485, Howarth 486, Howarth 487, Howarth 488, Howarth 489, Howarth 490, Howarth 491, Howarth 492, Howarth 493, Howarth 494, Howarth 495, Howarth 496, Howarth 497, Howarth 498, Howarth 499, Howarth 500, Howarth 501, Howarth 502, Howarth 503, Howarth 504, Howarth 505, Howarth 506, Howarth 507, Howarth 508, Howarth 509, Howarth 510, Howarth 511, Howarth 512, Howarth 513, Howarth 514, Howarth 515, Howarth 516, Howarth 517, Howarth 518, Howarth 519, Howarth 520, Howarth 521, Howarth 522, Howarth 523, Howarth 524, Howarth 525, Howarth 526, Howarth 527, Howarth 528, Howarth 529, Howarth 530, Howarth 531, Howarth 532, Howarth 533, Howarth 534, Howarth 535, Howarth 536, Howarth 537, Howarth 538, Howarth 539, Howarth 540, Howarth 541, Howarth 542, Howarth 543, Howarth 544, Howarth 545, Howarth 546, Howarth 547, Howarth 548, Howarth 549, Howarth 550, Howarth 551, Howarth 552, Howarth 553, Howarth 554, Howarth 555, Howarth 556, Howarth 557, Howarth 558, Howarth 559, Howarth 560, Howarth 561, Howarth 562, Howarth 563, Howarth 564, Howarth 565, Howarth 566, Howarth 567, Howarth 568, Howarth 569, Howarth 570, Howarth 571, Howarth 572, Howarth 573, Howarth 574, Howarth 575, Howarth 576, Howarth 577, Howarth 578, Howarth 579, Howarth 580, Howarth 581, Howarth 582, Howarth 583, Howarth 584, Howarth 585, Howarth 586, Howarth 587, Howarth 588, Howarth 589, Howarth 590, Howarth 591, Howarth 592, Howarth 593, Howarth 594, Howarth 595, Howarth 596, Howarth 597, Howarth 598, Howarth 599, Howarth 600, Howarth 601, Howarth 602, Howarth 603, Howarth 604, Howarth 605, Howarth 606, Howarth 607, Howarth 608, Howarth 609, Howarth 610, Howarth 611, Howarth 612, Howarth 613, Howarth 614, Howarth 615, Howarth 616, Howarth 617, Howarth 618, Howarth 619, Howarth 620, Howarth 621, Howarth 622, Howarth 623, Howarth 624, Howarth 625, Howarth 626, Howarth 627, Howarth 628, Howarth 629, Howarth 630, Howarth 631, Howarth 632, Howarth 633, Howarth 634, Howarth 635, Howarth 636, Howarth 637, Howarth 638, Howarth 639, Howarth 640, Howarth 641, Howarth 642, Howarth 643, Howarth 644, Howarth 645, Howarth 646, Howarth 647, Howarth 648, Howarth 649, Howarth 650, Howarth 651, Howarth 652, Howarth 653, Howarth 654, Howarth 655, Howarth 656, Howarth 657, Howarth 658, Howarth 659, Howarth 660, Howarth 661, Howarth 662, Howarth 663, Howarth 664, Howarth 665, Howarth 666, Howarth 667, Howarth 668, Howarth 669, Howarth 670, Howarth 671, Howarth 672, Howarth 673, Howarth 674, Howarth 675, Howarth 676, Howarth 677, Howarth 678, Howarth 679, Howarth 680, Howarth 681, Howarth 682, Howarth 683, Howarth 684, Howarth 685, Howarth 686, Howarth 687, Howarth 688, Howarth 689, Howarth 690, Howarth 691, Howarth 692, Howarth 693, Howarth 694, Howarth 695, Howarth 696, Howarth 697, Howarth 698, Howarth 699, Howarth 700, Howarth 701, Howarth 702, Howarth 703, Howarth 704, Howarth 705, Howarth 706, Howarth 707, Howarth 708, Howarth 709, Howarth 710, Howarth 711, Howarth 712, Howarth 713, Howarth 714, Howarth 715, Howarth 716, Howarth 717, Howarth 718, Howarth 719, Howarth 720, Howarth 721, Howarth 722, Howarth 723, Howarth 724, Howarth 725, Howarth 726, Howarth 727, Howarth 728, Howarth 729, Howarth 730, Howarth 731, Howarth 732, Howarth 733, Howarth 734, Howarth 735, Howarth 736, Howarth 737, Howarth 738, Howarth 739, Howarth 740, Howarth 741, Howarth 742, Howarth 743, Howarth 744, Howarth 745, Howarth 746, Howarth 747, Howarth 748, Howarth 749, Howarth 750, Howarth 751, Howarth 752, Howarth 753, Howarth 754, Howarth 755, Howarth 756, Howarth 757, Howarth 758, Howarth 759, Howarth 760, Howarth 761, Howarth 762, Howarth 763, Howarth 764, Howarth 765, Howarth 766, Howarth 767, Howarth 768, Howarth 769, Howarth 770, Howarth 771, Howarth 772, Howarth 773, Howarth 774, Howarth 775, Howarth 776, Howarth 777, Howarth 778, Howarth 779, Howarth 780, Howarth 781, Howarth 782, Howarth 783, Howarth 784, Howarth 785, Howarth 786, Howarth 787, Howarth 788, Howarth 789, Howarth 790, Howarth 791, Howarth 792, Howarth 793, Howarth 794, Howarth 795, Howarth 796, Howarth 797, Howarth 798, Howarth 799, Howarth 800, Howarth 801, Howarth 802, Howarth 803, Howarth 804, Howarth 805, Howarth 806, Howarth 807, Howarth 808, Howarth 809, Howarth 810, Howarth 811, Howarth 812, Howarth 813, Howarth 814, Howarth 815, Howarth 816, Howarth 817, Howarth 818, Howarth 819, Howarth 820, Howarth 821, Howarth 822, Howarth 823, Howarth 824, Howarth 825, Howarth 826, Howarth 827, Howarth 828, Howarth 829, Howarth 830, Howarth 831, Howarth 832, Howarth 833, Howarth 834, Howarth 835, Howarth 836, Howarth 837, Howarth 838, Howarth 839, Howarth 840, Howarth 841, Howarth 842, Howarth 843, Howarth 844, Howarth 845, Howarth 846, Howarth 847, Howarth 848, Howarth 849, Howarth 850, Howarth 851, Howarth 852, Howarth 853, Howarth 854, Howarth 855, Howarth 856, Howarth 857, Howarth 858, Howarth 859, Howarth 860, Howarth 861, Howarth 862, Howarth 863, Howarth 864, Howarth 865, Howarth 866, Howarth 867, Howarth 868, Howarth 869, Howarth 870, Howarth 871, Howarth 872, Howarth 873, Howarth 874, Howarth 875, Howarth 876, Howarth 877, Howarth 878, Howarth 879, Howarth 880, Howarth 881, Howarth 882, Howarth 883, Howarth 884, Howarth 885, Howarth 886, Howarth 887, Howarth 888, Howarth 889, Howarth 890, Howarth 891, Howarth 892, Howarth 893, Howarth 894, Howarth 895, Howarth 896, Howarth 897, Howarth 898, Howarth 899, Howarth 900, Howarth 901, Howarth 902, Howarth 903, Howarth 904, Howarth 905, Howarth 906, Howarth 907, Howarth 908, Howarth 909, Howarth 910, Howarth 911, Howarth 912, Howarth 913, Howarth 914, Howarth 915, Howarth 916, Howarth 917, Howarth 918, Howarth 919, Howarth 920, Howarth 921, Howarth 922, Howarth 923, Howarth 924, Howarth 925, Howarth 926, Howarth 927, Howarth 928, Howarth 929, Howarth 930, Howarth 931, Howarth 932, Howarth 933, Howarth 934, Howarth 935, Howarth 936, Howarth 937, Howarth 938, Howarth 939, Howarth 940, Howarth 941, Howarth 942, Howarth 943, Howarth 944, Howarth 945, Howarth 946, Howarth 947, Howarth 948, Howarth 949, Howarth 950, Howarth 951, Howarth 952, Howarth 953, Howarth 954, Howarth 955, Howarth 956, Howarth 957, Howarth 958, Howarth 959, Howarth 960, Howarth 961, Howarth 962, Howarth 963, Howarth 964, Howarth 965, Howarth 966, Howarth 967, Howarth 968, Howarth 969, Howarth 970, Howarth 971, Howarth 972, Howarth 973, Howarth 974, Howarth 975, Howarth 976, Howarth 977, Howarth 978, Howarth 979, Howarth 980, Howarth 981, Howarth 982, Howarth 983, Howarth 984, Howarth 985, Howarth 986, Howarth 987, Howarth 988, Howarth 989, Howarth 990, Howarth 991, Howarth 992, Howarth 993, Howarth 994, Howarth 995, Howarth 996, Howarth 997, Howarth 998, Howarth 999, Howarth 1000, Howarth 1001, Howarth 1002, Howarth 1003, Howarth 1004, Howarth 1005, Howarth 1006, Howarth 1007, Howarth 1008, Howarth 1009, Howarth 1010, Howarth 1011, Howarth 1012, Howarth 1013, Howarth 1014, Howarth 1015, Howarth 1016, Howarth 1017, Howarth 1018, Howarth 1019, Howarth 1020, Howarth 1021, Howarth 1022, Howarth 1023, Howarth 1024, Howarth 1025, Howarth 1026, Howarth 1027, Howarth 1028, Howarth 1029, Howarth 1030, Howarth 1031, Howarth 1032, Howarth 1033, Howarth 1034, Howarth 1035, Howarth 1036, Howarth 1037, Howarth 1038, Howarth 1039, Howarth 1040, Howarth 1041, Howarth 1042, Howarth 1043, Howarth 1044, Howarth 1045, Howarth 1046, Howarth 1047, Howarth 1048, Howarth 1049, Howarth 1050, Howarth 1051, Howarth 1052, Howarth 1053, Howarth 1054, Howarth 1055, Howarth 1056, Howarth 1057, Howarth 1058, Howarth 1059, Howarth 1060, Howarth 1061, Howarth 1062, Howarth 1063, Howarth 1064, Howarth 1065, Howarth 1066, Howarth 1067, Howarth 1068, Howarth 1069, Howarth 1070, Howarth 1071, Howarth 1072, Howarth 1073, Howarth 1074, Howarth 1075, Howarth 1076, Howarth 1077, Howarth 1078, Howarth 1079, Howarth 1080, Howarth 1081, Howarth 1082, Howarth 1083, Howarth 1084, Howarth 1085, Howarth 1086, Howarth 1087, Howarth 1088, Howarth 1089, Howarth 1090, Howarth 1091, Howarth 1092, Howarth 1093, Howarth 1094, Howarth 1095, Howarth 1096, Howarth 1097, Howarth 1098, Howarth 1099, Howarth 1100, Howarth 1101, Howarth 1102, Howarth 1103, Howarth 1104, Howarth 1105, Howarth 1106, Howarth 1107, Howarth 1108, Howarth 1109, Howarth 1110, Howarth 1111, Howarth 1112, Howarth 1113, Howarth 1114, Howarth 1115, Howarth 1116, Howarth 1117, Howarth 1118, Howarth 1119, Howarth 1120, Howarth 1121, Howarth 1122, Howarth 1123, Howarth 1124, Howarth 1125, Howarth 1126, Howarth 1127, Howarth 1128, Howarth 1129, Howarth 1130, Howarth 1131, Howarth 1132, Howarth 1133, Howarth 1134, Howarth 1135, Howarth 1136, Howarth 1137, Howarth 1138, Howarth 1139, Howarth 1140, Howarth 1141, Howarth 1142, Howarth 1143, Howarth 1144, Howarth 1145, Howarth 1146, Howarth 1147, Howarth 1148, Howarth 1149, Howarth 1150, Howarth 1151, Howarth 1152, Howarth 1153, Howarth 1154, Howarth 1155, Howarth 1156, Howarth 11



Min 10 yrs experience. Write with C.V. to:  
Campbell Park & Amlin  
45 Russell Square,  
London WC1B 4JP  
Ref. CFCF







**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**DEATHS**

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**HEWLETT** On January 28, 1985, at his home, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 1985, aged 88 years. He was the husband of the late E. C. Hewlett. He was a retired civil servant and a member of the Royal Society. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on January 30, 1985. Family enquiries to Mrs. E. C. Hewlett, 25, Avenue Road, W11, 01-735 1111.

**PERSONAL COLUMNS**

**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**

**EUROVISTA TRAVEL**

Many daily departures scheduled from Heathrow/ Gatwick. Also competitive holiday and insurance arrangements for business or pleasure. Examples of winter travel fares (subject to availability) are shown below.

**SHORT HAUL**

Athens	£149
Copenhagen	£122
Frankfurt	£89
Geneva	£89
Madrid	£89
Nice	£130
Paris	£130
Venice	£130
Zurich	£130

**FLY NOW - PAY LATER**

And now all fares worldwide including our special low fares to dozens of destinations. European Fly-Drive and Travellers Cheques can be paid for over up to 4 years and no time wasting - we can give immediate credit approval over the telephone when you call to make your reservation. Alternatively, all major credit cards accepted.

Tel: (18 lines) 01-741 5301, 01-741 5351  
Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH  
Telex: 8956740

Open until 7pm (Sun Saturday)  
Licensed by Civil Aviation Authority - ATOL 1032  
Office of Fair Trading, Consumer Credit Bureau Licence 165425  
IATA - International Air Transport Association  
Credit is granted subject to normal leading requirements and a written quotation will be sent upon request. Call for our brochure. Typical APR 22.8.

**FLY NOW - PAY LATER**

And now all fares worldwide including our special low fares to dozens of destinations. European Fly-Drive and Travellers Cheques can be paid for over up to 4 years and no time wasting - we can give immediate credit approval over the telephone when you call to make your reservation. Alternatively, all major credit cards accepted.

Tel: (18 lines) 01-741 5301, 01-741 5351  
Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH  
Telex: 8956740

Open until 7pm (Sun Saturday)  
Licensed by Civil Aviation Authority - ATOL 1032  
Office of Fair Trading, Consumer Credit Bureau Licence 165425  
IATA - International Air Transport Association  
Credit is granted subject to normal leading requirements and a written quotation will be sent upon request. Call for our brochure. Typical APR 22.8.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

As a direct result of the recent collapse of various travel organisations, many travellers have been left in a state of confusion and uncertainty. We, at Sunworld Travel, are pleased to announce that we have been granted a licence by the Civil Aviation Authority (ATOL 1032) to ensure that all our travellers are protected and that their holiday plans are not disrupted. We are committed to providing the highest quality service and to ensuring that all our travellers are satisfied with their holiday experience.

**SUNWORLD TRAVEL (est 1969)**

Specialist in all types of travel, including air, sea, and land. We offer a wide range of holiday packages, including all-inclusive resorts, cruise ships, and private jets. Our experienced travel agents will be happy to assist you in planning your next holiday.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**TRAFFIC FINDER**

100,000 cars listed for sale. Find the car you want, at the price you want. Our comprehensive database includes details on make, model, year, and price for over 100,000 cars available for sale across the UK.

**DISCOUNTED FARES**

Save up to 50% on your next flight. We offer exclusive discounted fares to a wide range of destinations, including Europe, Africa, and Asia. Our fares are subject to availability and are only available for a limited time.

**WINTER SPORTS**

Enjoy the best of winter sports in the Alps. We offer a range of ski and snowboard packages, including accommodation, lift tickets, and equipment hire. Our experienced guides will ensure you have a safe and enjoyable holiday.

**SKI CHALET PARTIES**

Experience the ultimate in winter luxury. Our ski chalet parties offer a combination of skiing, snowboarding, and relaxation in a beautiful alpine setting. We provide everything you need for a perfect holiday, from accommodation to food and drink.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**WANTED**

**Spink & Co.**  
Jewellery & Silver

We are looking for experienced jewellers and silversmiths to join our team. We offer a competitive salary and a range of benefits. If you are interested, please send us your CV and a portfolio of your work.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**WANTED**

**Spink & Co.**  
Jewellery & Silver

We are looking for experienced jewellers and silversmiths to join our team. We offer a competitive salary and a range of benefits. If you are interested, please send us your CV and a portfolio of your work.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**WANTED**

**Spink & Co.**  
Jewellery & Silver

We are looking for experienced jewellers and silversmiths to join our team. We offer a competitive salary and a range of benefits. If you are interested, please send us your CV and a portfolio of your work.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**WANTED**

**Spink & Co.**  
Jewellery & Silver

We are looking for experienced jewellers and silversmiths to join our team. We offer a competitive salary and a range of benefits. If you are interested, please send us your CV and a portfolio of your work.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

**SKU WHIZZ**

Fast, efficient, and reliable. Our courier service is available 24/7, ensuring that your parcels are delivered on time. We offer a range of services, including same-day delivery and international shipping.

Tel: 01-736 7551  
Fax: 01-736 7552

**RENTALS**

**BUCHANANS**

Will find you the right tenant in 10 days or will pay the rent from our fees. To hear more call Buchanan & Co 370 7511

**LIPFRIEND**

Attractive 2 bed flat in period conversion, close shops & transport. Available from 1st March. Tel: 01-499 5334

**GLoucester Terrace, W2**

Attractive 2 bed flat in period conversion, close shops & transport. Available from 1st March. Tel: 01-499 5334

**MANFIELD MEWS, W1**

Luxury 2 bed flat in period conversion, close shops & transport. Available from 1st March. Tel: 01-499 5334

**CHESTERTONS**

Attractive 2 bed flat in period conversion, close shops & transport. Available from 1st March. Tel: 01-499 5334

**HOMEOWNERS**

We are looking for experienced home owners to join our team. We offer a competitive salary and a range of benefits. If you are interested, please send us your CV and a portfolio of your work.

**Edith Terrace, SW10**

Family home, 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 cars. Tel: 01-851 8825

**ST JOHN'S WOOD, W8**

Family home, 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 cars. Tel: 01-851 8825

**ST JOHN'S WOOD, W8**

Family home, 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 cars. Tel: 01-851 8825

**Legal Appointments**

**TAX AND TRUSTS PARTNER**

IPSWICH

We are a substantial 15-partner firm in a prosperous and expanding part of the country. We are seeking a Senior Solicitor to take responsibility, at partner level, for a wide range of tax-related work, including personal tax and estate planning. The successful applicant is likely to have had about five years' relevant experience since qualifying, and will be appointed with a view to partnership in 1986. Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to: C.T. Barnard, Birketts, 20-28 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HZ (Tel: 0473 213221)

**BIRKETTS SOLICITORS**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT**

**Solicitor's Articled Clerk**

Applications are invited for the above post in the Company's Legal Department. Applicants should be graduates and have passed the Law Society's Final Examinations. Being an Outer London Borough, Newham has the full range of local authority functions, so this post offers experience not only in the basic legal subjects such as conveyancing and litigation, but also in a great variety of local authority legal work. The salary will be on the Trainer Grade (£5,286 - £6,762 p.a. inclusive) and the starting point will depend upon qualifications and experience. Application forms available from the Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London E6 2RP or telephone 01-472 1430 ext 777, quoting reference CE110. Closing date: 29th February, 1985.

**SHIPPING LITIGATION**

HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with two years Shipping Litigation experience to join our shipping litigation department. We would consider applicants with less than two years post-qualification experience if they have had shipping litigation experience during articles. An attractive salary (together with gratuity) will be offered to the successful candidate. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in late February, 1985. Please submit application together with a comprehensive C.V. to: Deacons, 6th Floor, Swire House, Hong Kong. (Personnel Manager)

**SHIPPING LITIGATION**

HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with two years Shipping Litigation experience to join our shipping litigation department. We would consider applicants with less than two years post-qualification experience if they have had shipping litigation experience during articles. An attractive salary (together with gratuity) will be offered to the successful candidate. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in late February, 1985. Please submit application together with a comprehensive C.V. to: Deacons, 6th Floor, Swire House, Hong Kong. (Personnel Manager)

**SHIPPING LITIGATION**

HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with two years Shipping Litigation experience to join our shipping litigation department. We would consider applicants with less than two years post-qualification experience if they have had shipping litigation experience during articles. An attractive salary (together with gratuity) will be offered to the successful candidate. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in late February, 1985. Please submit application together with a comprehensive C.V. to: Deacons, 6th Floor, Swire House, Hong Kong. (Personnel Manager)

**SHIPPING LITIGATION**

HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with two years Shipping Litigation experience to join our shipping litigation department. We would consider applicants with less than two years post-qualification experience if they have had shipping litigation experience during articles. An attractive salary (together with gratuity) will be offered to the successful candidate. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in late February, 1985. Please submit application together with a comprehensive C.V. to: Deacons, 6th Floor, Swire House, Hong Kong. (Personnel Manager)

**SHIPPING LITIGATION**

HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with two years Shipping Litigation experience to join our shipping litigation department. We would consider applicants with less than two years post-qualification experience if they have had shipping litigation experience during articles. An attractive salary (together with gratuity) will be offered to the successful candidate. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in late February, 1985. Please submit application together with a comprehensive C.V. to: Deacons, 6th Floor, Swire House, Hong Kong. (Personnel Manager)



## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

6.00 Cerefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selma Scott and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 7.45 and 8.15; plus a review of the morning newspapers; a recipe from Glynn Christian; and a plan for gardening advice from Alan Richmond.

9.00 Cerefax 10.30 Play School.

10.50 Cerefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whimmore and Frances Coverdale.

The weather prospects come from Ian McCaslin. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only).

Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Peckham Mill at One. A repeat of the programme shown last November when the presenters took to the great outdoors and ended up in the Brecon Beacons. There they met George Melly in his 12th century castle; Jeremy Sandford who talked about his career as a busker; and a flock of unusual sheep. 1.45 Hockey Cokey (r).

2.00 International Snooker: The Benson and Hedges Masters.

A wealth of experience battle it out over the best of nine frames as Eddie Charlton meets John Spencer.

Introduced by David Lick from the Wembley Conference Centre (continues on BBC 2).

3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley.

Cartoon series (r). 4.20 Jackanory. Tony Atten reads part one of Harry's Mad, by Dick King Smith.

4.30 Wildlife. Sir Nigel and Michael Jordan discuss how some animals can survive hibernation despite losing up to 80 per cent of their body weight. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 The Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle. Fiona Kennedy and Norris McWhirter.

5.30 Dr. Kildare. Part three of the drama in which the noble doctor becomes involved in the emotional upheavals of young doctors in his charge (r).

5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Wildlife on One: Sailing with Whales. A documentary filmed from the deck of the three-masted barquentine, Regina Maria, as she follows a school of humpbacked whales for more than 3,000 miles. (Cerefax.)

7.20 Film: The November Man (1976) starring Wayne Rogers and Diana Ladd. Mystery thriller, set in the Thirties, about a young actress who is framed for the murder of her boy friend. She hires private detective Jake Armitage to help clear her name and in the process uncovers a plot that threatens the nation.

8.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play: Four Days in July, by Mike Leigh. A story set in Belfast at the time of the annual four-day festival to mark the victory of King Billy. The play tells the story of two couples - one Catholic, the other Protestant - both of whom are expecting their first child. Starring Sir and Dame, Desmond McAlr, Paula Hamilton and Charles Lawson. (See Choice.)

11.00 International Snooker. A best of nine frames match in the Benson and Hedges Masters between Kirk Stevens and Tony Meo.

12.10 Weather.

## TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.50 and 9.20; exercises at 8.50 and 9.20; Brian Potts' cartoon at 7.25; pop at 7.45; Jovi Barnett's postcard at 8.45; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.40; cooking advice at 9.05.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines.

9.30 For Schools: Propositions. For Best Hearing Impaired. 9.47

The ways children can grow. 10.17 The homes of familiar creatures. 10.37

Schoolchildren in the German town of Cologne. 11.02 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.15

Animals wash themselves. 11.22 The need for exercise and sleep. 11.49

How fruit is stored. 12.00

Cockleshell Bay. Sessie adventures of the Cockle twins (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 The

Sullivan.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Themes news.

1.30 Jennine Shore. Investigates a murder at a

fashion show (r). 2.30

Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on a

matter of public importance. 3.00

Vintage Quiz. The regular team captains, Faith Brown

and Peter Murray, are joined by

Diana Moran, Peter Woods, Sarah Greene and Tommy

Boys. 3.25 Themes news headlines. 3.30

The Young Doctors. 4.00

Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of

the programme shown at 12.30

last week. 4.15 The Moonlight

Behind the Bike Shed. Series

about the pupils and staff of a

comprehensive school situated in a

depressed area. 4.45 Cerefax.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Jackie

Merrick causes a stir when he

declares that he is seriously

considering marriage. 5.45

News 5.50 Themes News. 6.20

Help! Viv Taylor Gae with

news about the Contact

organisation which arranges for

car owners and drivers to

take house-bound elderly for

monthly drives. They are in

need of more volunteer drivers

and for hostesses to throw a

yearly tea party for the old.

6.30 Crossroads. Mavis Hooper

has to make a serious choice.

6.55 Reporting London. There is a

report on the 10-month old

dispute involving women

cleaners at St. George's Hospital,

and a preview of the Rensai

exhibition at the Hayward

Gallery. 7.30 Name That Tune. Fast moving

musical quiz presented by

Lionel Blair. 8.00

Up the Elephant and Round

the Castle. Comedy starring

Jim Davidson. Jimmy is

suspected of running a

house of ill repute in Railway

Cuttings, South London. 8.30

Fresh Fields. Domestic

comedy starring Julie

McKenzie and Anton Rogers

(r). 9.00 The Sweeney. Police

drama series about Scotland

Yard's Flying Squad (r). 10.00

News at Ten. 10.30

The 30th Standard Drama

Awards, introduced by Ned

Sherin, from London's

Guildhall. There are categories

for Best Actor, Best Actress,

Most Promising Playwright,

Best Comedy and Best Play of

1984. 11.00

Dogfood Dan and the

Cammermen Cowboy. Comedy

about the romantic life of a

long distance truck driver.

Starring David Daker and

Gareth Thomas (r). 12.30

Night Thoughts.



Charles Lawson: Four Days in July (BBC 1, 8.25pm)

## YOU WANT ME TO BE DIRTY

AND FAT (BBC 2, 9.25).

This week's edition of *Doctors* is about anorexia, the wasting disease most familiarly manifested in the revulsion felt by the sufferer at the thought of food. As in the previous films in the series, a medical condition is first acted out, with actors going through the motions dictated by actual cases. A studio discussion follows. The formula is satisfactory, so far as the limitations are obvious. Considerations of time plus the fear of alienating the layman, force the programme to fall back on broad strokes and generalized conclusions when the complexity of the illness being dealt with desperately demands a more detailed examination of cause and effect and, equally important in a programme that has the word dilemma in the title, calls for deeper

## CHOICE

probing into the ethical quandaries in which doctors can find themselves. The vital question posed by tonight's film, in which an 18-year-old girl, 5ft 4in, has been divided down to 4stone 10lb, and is in danger of dying, is this: what is the only available option to the drastic (some say dehumanizing) hospital treatment to which the girl is subjected? The moral and physical elements in the question are dauntingly entwined, and when the closing credits roll, it is clear that the attempt to disentangle them has been only moderately successful.

FOUR DAYS IN JULY (BBC 1, 9.25pm). Mike Leigh's new film set in both the Protestant and Catholic sectors of Belfast, opens with a

UDR patrol pouncing on a suspect. The fact that the only substantive thing inside his van is a rabbit, and that the suspect's flow of half-baked historical facts cannot be stemmed, indicates the nature of the rest of the film which is only tangentially political and essentially domestic. It is packed with jokes, mostly good, and it is characteristic of the film's general avoidance of sectarian bitterness that when the pregnant Catholic wife sings a ballad song, it is done as a lullaby for the husband who, though crippled by bomb and bullet, is still content to count his blessings. *Four Days in July* is another of Mr Leigh's improvisational exercises which must help the actors enormously. The benefit, in terms of plot and structure, are less immediately apparent.

Peter Davalle

## BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: a French

language news programme.

9.25 Maths: drawing the line.

9.45 Maths: mirror images.

10.10 Life in a fairground.

10.35 Geography: Stevenson

New Town. 11.00 The

buildings of ancient Egypt.

11.17 Alice and the Axioms.

11.40 Management training

series. 12.00 A profile of a

French peasant farmer.

12.30 Modern Japan, part three.

1.00 Geometry for adults

studying O-levels. 1.15 How

atoms form into molecules.

1.30 What's in a picture? 2.00

For the very young. 2.15 The

investigations into living

conditions of the York poor by

Seebom Rowntree in 1899.

2.40 Cerefax.

3.45 International Snooker:

Benson and Hedges Masters.

Coverage of the best-of-nine

frames match between Eddie

Charlton and John Spencer.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Willie the Wisp and The You

Know What. With the voices of

Kenneth Williams (r).

5.35 Dear Heart with Nicky

Croydon, Bob Goody, Len

Harper, Billy Harriman and

Trevor Latt (r).

6.00 The High Chaparral. Western

adventure series starring Laila

Erickson and Cameron

Mitchell as the brothers, John

and Buck. This week they

have to deal with a rich and

rebellious widow who returns

to the High Chaparral to take

back the land she believes

was taken from her by the

Montezinos. 6.50

Open to Question. Facing the

questioning of 80 young Scots

are Jimmy Boyle

and a life sentence for murder, and

his wife, Sarah. They give their

views on whether or not, in the

aftermath of the Brighton

bomb outrage, hanging should

be reintroduced to Britain.

7.30

Whistle Tune. Studio music

from the Howard Jones Big

Band; film of Duran Duran

and vintage clips of Genesis

featuring Peter Dinklage.

8.30

Food and Drink, presented by

Chris Kelly. There are items on

the central method of

cutting meat and on wines that

are often ignored but offer

excellent value. 9.00

Pot Black 85. The fourth game

of the tournament is between

Jimmy White of London and

Liverpool, John Parrott.

9.25

Doctoral Diemmas. The

fourth of five programmes

based on true cases is about

an 18-year old girl, who

weighs a little over four and a

half stone and her parents are

worried that she may starve

herself to death because she

refuses hospital treatment.

Should Section 57 of the

Mental Health Act be used to

bring her into hospital against

her will? (See Choice.)

10.25

Mike Harding. Comic

reminiences and songs from

the Rockdale comedian.

10.55

Newsnight. Ends at 11.45.

## CHANNEL 4

2.30 The Human Jungle: Run With

the Devil? The psychiatrist, Dr

Roger Cordor (Herbert Lom),

examines a member of a

religious sect who believes his

outcast and break-up of his

second marriage is due to his

fanatical religious beliefs.

With Derek Farr.

3.25

Films in the Sweet Pie and

Pie (1941) starring the Three

Stoges. They are framed for

murder and sentenced to a

public hanging. In order to

collect an inheritance three

beautiful young women marry

them just before the execution.

Then they are paraded.

Directed by Jules White.

3.45

Years Ahead. A magazine

programme for the older

viewer, presented by Robert

Douglas. There is a film report

on welfare benefits followed

by a discussion, chaired by

Robert Carvel, in which

Florence Osborne relates her

experience in claiming

benefits; Zena Skinner

examines how much the

average pensioner spends a

week on food; and there is the

first of a new series on old

card games, beginning with

gin rummy.

4.30

Countdown. Another edition of

the words and numbers

competition. 5.00

The Abbott and Costello

Show. Bud and Lou befriended

a little lady who has been

thrown out of her home.

4.00

Making the Most Of... In

expensive leisure pursuits,

presented by Alison Brierley

and Mark Page. Advice on

buying a second-hand bicycle;

a visit to a sports centre; and

working in a bank is included in

this week's edition. 6.00

The Avengers. Steed and Mrs

Pac Bell battle with a deadly

man-eating seed pod from outer

space. 7.00

Channel Four News.

7.50

Comment. With his views on a

master of topical portance is

Dr Anthony Kenny, master of

Balliol College, Oxford. 8.00

Brookside. The twins pull their

puppy stunt for the Free

George Jackson campaign.

8.30

Holiday Talk. Lesley Judd

talks to Edward Woodward

about his role as Michael Driscoll,

and their holiday in

Yugoslavia. 9.00

Film: An Almost Perfect Affair

(1979) starring Keith

Carradine, Monica Vitti, Raf

Vallone and Christian De Sica.

A romantic comedy against

the backdrop of the glamorous

Cannes Film Festival.

Directed by Michael Ritchie.

10.45

Black on Black. Patrick Jenkin

is interviewed about inner-city

partnership programmes



## The Ponting case

## Trial not about spying but lying, jury told

Clive Ponting, a senior civil servant, admitted to the police that he sent two confidential documents about the sinking of the Argentine ship, the General Belgrano, to Mr. Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

One of the documents, known colloquially as the "crown jewels", showed that Mr. Ponting believed disclosure of the facts about the sinking would refute the claims made by Mr. Dalyell, Mr. Roy Amlot QC, for the prosecution, said.

The MP had consistently alleged that the Belgrano was sunk to scupper any peace plan with Argentina over the Falklands, not because it was a threat to the task force, he added.

The prosecution successfully applied for the "crown jewels" evidence to be held in camera, despite opposition from Mr. Bruce Laughton QC, for the defence. He said the "crown jewels" were "predominantly past" and did not include evidence that should be kept from the public.

"Let me make our position perfectly plain. This trial is not about spying, it is a matter of lying, misleading Parliament," Mr. Laughton said.

Mr. Amlot told the jury - all of whom had received a security vetting before the trial, with the agreement of the judge, Mr. Justice McCowan - that the disclosure had not damaged national security. "This case involves an alleged breach of confidentiality," he said.

Mr. Ponting, aged 38, a senior Ministry of Defence civil servant, of Cloudeley Road, Islington, north London, pleaded not guilty to one charge under section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911. He denied communicating information - to which he had access because he held office under Her Majesty - to someone other than a person to whom he was authorised to communicate it, or other than a person to whom it was his duty to do so in the interests of the state.

Mr. Laughton said the "live issue" would be whether Mr. Dalyell came into this category.

Mr. Amlot said Mr. Ponting, who held the OBE and was a member of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, headed a group advising naval chiefs of staff at the time the select committee on foreign affairs was investigating the Belgrano affair. The cruiser was sunk by the British submarine HMS Conqueror on Sunday, May 2, 1982, and went down with the loss of 312 lives, Mr. Amlot said.

At the time of the alleged offence in July last year Mr. Ponting was head of one of MoD's divisions, Defence Secretariat 5, Mr. Amlot said.

"He was working in a close relationship with the naval staff on the day-to-day activities of the fleet, and had particular responsibility for the policy and political aspect of the operational activities of the Royal Navy, both in home waters and abroad," Mr. Amlot said.

Last July, Mr. Ponting, who held a "very responsible position" photocopied two documents and sent them to Mr. Dalyell, MP for Luton, before doing so, he removed all markings to hide their source. One was marked "confidential" while the other had no security marking.

Mr. Dalyell passed both documents to the select committee on foreign affairs. Its chairman, Sir Anthony Ker, passed them straight back to the Ministry of Defence, calling in person on Mr. Michael Heseltine.

Outlining the background of the case, Mr. Amlot said the starting point was a letter from Mr. Denzil Davies, Labour spokesman on defence and disarmament, to the Prime Minister on March 6, asking for

April 2: Argentine forces occupy Falklands  
April 30: Sonar contact made with tanker escorting the Belgrano. Engagement made carrier, 25 May, outside 200 nautical mile exclusion zone  
May 1: Belgrano sighted  
May 2: Changes in rules of engagement signalled from fleet headquarters. Rules cover total Argentine fleet  
3.00pm: HMS Conqueror receives garbled transmission  
5.00pm: Message decoded  
8.00pm: Belgrano sunk, outside total exclusion zone



HMS Conqueror returning to port after the sinking (right) the General Belgrano before, and as she went down.

her comments on the "serious discrepancies" between the Government's version of the sinking and statements made in two new books on the affair.

Mr. Amlot said that on March 19 another letter was sent, from Mr. Dalyell to Mr. Heseltine, asking a number of questions about the sinking of the Belgrano.

The jury was given details of minutes between Mr. Ponting and other senior civil servants working for defence ministers. They included two possible replies, provided by Mr. Ponting for the Prime Minister to answer Mr. Davies.

Mr. Amlot then read a minute to Mr. Ponting by Mr. Richard

Mottram, private secretary to Mr. Heseltine, in which he requested a chronological breakdown of the events leading up to the sinking.

Mr. Heseltine wanted an assessment of how much could be published without compromising security.

The memo asked for details on the timing of the detection of the Belgrano; when the request came through for a change in the rules of engagement so that the cruiser could be attacked outside the total exclusion zone; which channels the information went through; which ministers were informed and when; the sequence of events in relation to the Peruvian peace initiative and also to the intelligence information of the order instructing the Argentine fleet to return to port.

Mr. Amlot said Mr. Ponting did the work and brought into existence "a series of documents which have become known colloquially as the crown jewels". They contained a lot of top secret information. A number of high-level meetings on the Belgrano were held at the Ministry of Defence, including

one on April 1 when Mr. Ponting was present as well as Mr. Heseltine.

At the meeting, lengthy consideration was given to the question of what information could be given without damage to national security and also the problems involved in starting a process of disclosures which might rapidly prompt further questions on sensitive areas of security.

Mr. Amlot summarising the prosecution's case said that at no time did Mr. Ponting suggest that the Government or the Ministry of Defence had "anything sinister to hide, in particular at no time did he suggest that the Belgrano was sunk for any reason other than it was a threat to the task force at the time."

However, Mr. Amlot said the prosecution alleged the information in the two documents fed to Mr. Dalyell gave a "misleading impression" when compared with the true position - which Mr. Ponting knew. One document was about the Belgrano's course - and what would lead out at Mr. Dalyell was a reference to its reversal of

course 11 hours before it was attacked.

With the other document, about the changing of the rules of engagement, Mr. Dalyell would have been struck by a reference to the full list of changes, Mr. Amlot said.

The list of changes showed that engagement of the Argentine carrier "25 May" outside the total exclusion zone was committed from April 30 and the change on May 2 was not restricted to the Belgrano, but included all Argentine warships.

After an investigation was launched into the leak, Mr. Ponting was seen by police, and said: "Good God you don't suspect me." He admitted there was "strong circumstantial" evidence, but added "honestly, I did not do it."

Asked who had, he mentioned the names of people in his own department.

"At this stage it might have been that he was suggesting that someone else may have been responsible for copying the documents," Mr. Amlot said.

Later he said to the officer: "This country has no right to anything to hide, so why hide

it? Most of this information is unclassified and the whole thing has been blown up out of proportion." But he said he would not have sent the documents.

Mr. Ponting then asked to see his wife, and after talking to her and other people, returned and made a statement. It read: "I am sorry that I have breached the trust the department had in me and that I photocopied and sent two documents to Tam Dalyell. I did this because I believe that ministers within this department were not prepared to answer legitimate questions from an MP about a matter of considerable public concern, simply in order to protect their own political position."

He said he regretted his actions and any embarrassment to the department. Mr. Laughton then admitted to the court that Mr. Ponting had sent the information to Mr. Dalyell.

After submissions from prosecution and defence, the judge then ruled that evidence about the "crown jewels" documents should be held in camera.

The trial was adjourned until today.

## Judge bans television re-creation of trial

Continued from page 1

would hear arguments from lawyers on behalf of Channel Four because, he said, they were not parties to the Ponting trial.

He had no reason to doubt that a sincere attempt would be made to present a balanced picture. But inevitably it would be something under half an hour, the more newsworthy and dramatic parts of the day's evidence are likely to be shown.

That happened in any news reports, television or press. But the difference was that the Channel Four programmes would use actors. It did not make a crucial difference that there would be no sets or costumes or attempts to impersonate characters. "The important point is that actors are being used in a dramatic setting, and it is difficult to think why actors are being used unless it is to give dramatic effect to the words they use," he said.

It would be "the most natural thing in the world" for the jury to watch a dramatic reconstruction of the highlights of the day's proceedings. "The danger is that they will recall the most important parts of the day's evidence not as the witnesses said them, but as the actors say them."

The judge's order, made without any representations having been made by either counsel for the prosecution or the defence, was challenged later in the day by lawyers for Channel Four.

Mr. Mark Carlisle, QC, appealed that the company had a right to be heard as a "basic principle of natural justice", unless there was a substantial case against otherwise. When there was no right of appeal, it was all the more incumbent on the judge to hear the arguments of the party affected by the order.

He wanted to be heard to seek clarification as to the terms of the order, and also as to its merits on whether it met the terms in the act that there was a need to avoid a substantial risk of prejudice to the proceedings.

But the judge said he was not dissuaded. He had not based his decision on "little bits" but on the press release put out by the company itself.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

## Royal engagements

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit All-rite Limited, Mid-Glamorgan High-Tech Science Park, Bridgend 10.25; and the Bridgend College of Technology, 11.45; and later the Prince of Wales, President, the Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visits the premises of recipients of Youth Business Initiative bursaries in Mid and South Glamorgan, 2.40.

Exhibitions in progress  
Large works by Anthony Whishaw; Mapping Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 3).

Twenty-first anniversary of the donation of the Scottish Modern Art Association's collection of over 300 works; City Art Centre, 2 Market St, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends March 2).

Work by Robert Matta: Graves Art Gallery, Surrey St, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Feb 24).

Paintings and drawings by Louise Catlett and landscapes by Dai Davies; City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (ends Feb 9).

Knottley Glass: Pottery Museum, Salford Row; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5 (ends Feb 2).

Action Portraits: Scottish Press Photographs from the last five years; Aberdeen Art Galleries; Schoolhill; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Feb 16).

Henri Matisse: sculpture and drawings; City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Weds 10 to 9, Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 24).

A Clue to History: portraits of writers from Shakespeare to Beckett; City Museum and Art

Gallery, Broad St, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8 (ends Feb 16).

Last chance to see  
Night Trick by O. Winston Link; MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr, 11 to 5.

Music  
Recital by Virginia Rushton (soprano) and Marion Raper (piano); Huddersfield Town Hall, 1. Organ recital by Harry Bramma; Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Concert by the English Chamber Orchestra; Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Concert by the Lorient Quartet with Ian Caddy (bass-baritone); Theatre Royal, Bury St Edmunds, 7.30.

Piano recital by Mitsuko Uchida; Lancaster University, 7.30.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

General  
Lifestyle '85 exhibition: Winter Garden, Eastbourne, daily 11 to 10pm (ends Feb 2).

Anniversaries  
Births: Emanuel Swedenborg, Stockholm, 1688; Daniel Barenboim, Githen/Gö, 1916; Thomas Paine, Theobald, Norfolk, 1737; Frederick Delius, Bradford, 1862.

Deaths: George H. London, 1830; Edward Lear, San Remo, 1888; The Victoria Cross was instituted 1856.

Aid for Ethiopia  
Contributions for the Ethiopian famine relief should be sent to Oxfam at 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ; Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8 RD; Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London SW9 8 BH; and Unicef, 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 3 NR, Red Cross, Ethiopia Appeal, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EL; CAFOD, 2 Clarendon Close, Stockwell Rd, London, SW9 9PT; World Vision of Britain, PO Box 123, Northampton.

Donations sent through the post to aid the famine victims in Ethiopia can be sent postage free to the Disaster Emergency Committee (Ethiopia), PO Box 999, London, EC3V 9HP. Cheques sent through National Girobank can be paid into a Freepay account - number 8677.

Portfolio  
Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim  
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-2572 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm on the day your overall total matches the Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and The Times Portfolio claim form between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

Some Times Portfolio cards include major prizes in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The terms listed in the instructions will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

## TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending January 13

- 1 Coronation St (Wed), Granada, 20.50m
- 2 Coronation St (Mon), Granada, 20.10m
- 3 I'd Be A Judge On The Night 4, LWT, 18.50m
- 4 Wish You Were Here, Thames, 17.50m
- 5 Name That Tune, Thames, 16.50m
- 6 Newsnight (Thurs), BBC, 15.50m
- 7 You'll Never See Me Again, ITV, 15.50m
- 8 Emmerdale Farm (Tue), Central, 15.50m
- 9 Coronation St (Tue), Granada, 15.50m
- 10 Domesday and Makepeace, LWT, 15.00m

- 1 That's Life, 15.70m
- 2 The Bill, 14.70m
- 3 Dymally, 12.75m
- 4 One by One, 12.30m
- 5 The Last of the Summer Wine, 12.15m
- 6 The Italian Job, 11.30m
- 7 The Bill, 10.45m
- 8 The Bill, 10.30m
- 9 The Bill, 10.15m
- 10 The Bill, 10.05m

- 1 The Bob Morrison Show, 10.05m
- 2 Anna of the Five Towns, 7.45m
- 3 World Darts (Sat), 17.10m, 6.00m
- 4 World Darts (Sun), 17.10m, 6.00m
- 5 World Darts (Wed), 5.10m
- 6 The Bill, 5.10m
- 7 The Bill, 5.10m
- 8 World Darts (Thu), 4.50m
- 9 World Darts (Fri), 4.50m
- 10 World Darts (Sat), 4.50m

- 1 Gregory's Girl, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

- 1 The Bill, 10.75m
- 2 The Bill, 10.75m
- 3 The Bill, 10.75m
- 4 The Bill, 10.75m
- 5 The Bill, 10.75m
- 6 The Bill, 10.75m
- 7 The Bill, 10.75m
- 8 The Bill, 10.75m
- 9 The Bill, 10.75m
- 10 The Bill, 10.75m

## Roads

The Midlands M6: Contraflow between junction 10(M54) and 11 (Canooak). Hillon Park services closed; junction 11 entry slip closed southbound.

Wales and West A40: Temporary traffic signs may delay traffic at the prison cross-roads in Northchall. Glos. M5 (Serer Bridge): Lane closures between junctions 15 and 16 (Filton). M4: Lane restrictions between junctions 31 (Cardiff) and 34 (Rhondda); carriageway closure in both directions between junctions 38 (Port Talbot) and 40 (A4137).

The north A1: Major resurfacing work at Ferrybridge interchange; fast lane closures, delays A1: Roadworks between Leeming Bar and Boroughbridge S of Orchard Cafe to Pickhill Lane End. A1: Outside lanes closed in both directions between Killingworth slip roads and Moor Farm roundabout, Tyne and Wear.

Scotland: A92 City of Aberdeen: Carriageway reconstruction on Stonehaven Rd S of the bridge of De: nonthousand lane closures. A9: Gas Board work on Glasgow Road: single line traffic with Stop/Go boards. A84: Road repairs N of Strathgry: single line traffic control Mon to Fri; delays at peak periods.

Information supplied by the AA

Parliament today  
Commons (2.30): Representation of the People Bill, committee.

Insolvency Bill, committee, first day.

The pound  
Bank of England: Bank Rate 10.25%.

Lighting up time  
London 5.15 pm to 7.15 am.

Yesterday  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; b, rain; c, sun.

London  
Yesterday: Temp: min 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); max 6 pm to 6 am, 42C (108F). Humidity: 6 pm to 6 am, 60%.

Highest and lowest  
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Queensbury, 11C (52F); lowest: Queensbury, 11C (52F).

Times world-wide  
Noon in London is 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 9 pm in Tokyo; 11 pm in Canberra; 2 pm in Johannesburg; 4 pm in United Arab Emirates; 3 pm in Kenya; 1 pm in Nigeria; 3 pm in Moscow; 6 pm in Hong Kong.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1985. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8SE.

04971. TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1985

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

## Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure lying N to S across the country will clear away E, being delayed in S districts.

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: S. Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain and drizzle at times, some bright intervals; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

East Angles, E. Wales, E central, N England: At first, brighter, drier later; wind SW moderate to fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

W. Midlands, N. Wales, NW England: Scattered showers, bright or sunny periods; wind SW moderate; max temp 9C (48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Ireland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW mostly moderate; max temp 9C (48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, SE Scotland: Rain at first, becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind SE becoming SW moderate; max temp 7C (45F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, clearer later; wind SE moderate later becoming W; max temp 7C (45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable; rain at times in all areas but also some brighter, drier intervals; wind SW moderate or fresh. Rain then showers. Visibility moderate becoming good. See slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 7.44 am. Sun sets: 4.45 pm. Moon: 12.58 am. 10.52 pm. Full Moon: First quarter 3.29 am.